The United People of Yamato Are the Uniters Of Asia

Nippon Times

Through Unity and Determination to Anglo-Saxon Surrender

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NET TIGHTENED ON FOE FORCES IN BURMA AREA

5th and 7th Divisions of British Indian Army Face Annihilation in Mayu Range

OUR TROOPS ADVANCING

Indian National Army Continues Dauntless Fighting With Full of Vigor

Domei

ON FOREMOST FRONT IN THE BURMA-INDIA BORDER, February 11.—The annihilative operation under bold and careful plans launched by the crack units of the Imperial Japanese Army Forces, which have been swiftly developing in the Burma-India border area, is now rapidly progressing.

Compressed within the tightened net of the complete encirclement operation of the Imperial Japanese Forces, the troops of the fifth and seventh divisions of the British-Indian army roamed about in the Mayu mountains and here fallen into a chaotic condition. Particularly despicable was the action of the high-ranking commanders of the enemy forces who leaving their men in the lurch attempted to desert in a transport plane, but who met what they deserved when they fell a prey to the Japanese Army Wild Eagles.

The war situation up to the evening of February 9, since last reported, is as follows:

With the iron ring of the encirclement operation of the Japanese Forces having been completed, the two divisions of the British-Imdian forces are now only treading on the road of annihilation. Encircled like a mouse caught in a trap in the sector, northwest of Buthidaung, the foe troops are now miserably awaiting the dropping of munitions and food supplies from the air since the afternoon of February 8.

More than 1,000 enemy troops and about 100 trucks have completely been trapped in the area between Aurabin, about 8 kilometers northwest of Buthidaung, and Sinzeiwwa. In the other sectors of the fighting the retreating enemy troops were caught up with by the Japanese Forces at every point, and the Mayu Hills have been turned into a bitter scene for the enemy.

On the other hand, the powerful unit of the Imperial Japanese Forces, which traversed the Mayu Range from the vicinity of Taung Bazaar, rapidly advanced to the main highway connecting Maungdaw and Nagyaunggyuang.

Having completely blocked the retreating route of the defeated enemy troops, which wildly surged backward from the Maungdaw area, the Japanese Unit is giving an annihilative fight at every point. The chance for escape on the part of the foe troops in this area is now entirely hopeless since a bridge at Nagyaunggyuang was previously blasted by the Japanese Forces and the aforesaid powerful Japanese Unit is making a sweeping advance on the main highway.

In the meantime, the Indian National Army, which is cooperating with the Imperial Japanese Forces on the various fronts from the outset of this vigorous annihilative campaign, is continuing their dauntless and daring fighting with full of vigor.

Japanese Advances Admitted

Domei

LISBON, February 10.—With the forces of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's forces confronted with a grave crisis as a result of the beat-to-the-draw drive of the Japanese Forces, Mountbatten's headquarters issued a communique today which said, "The Japanese Forces succeeded in making some advances on the Arakan front," a New Delhi dispatch said.

Aung San Hails News

Special

RANGOON, February 8.—"A good stroke of strategy," declared Major-General Aung San, War Minister of Burma, in a comment on the Imperial Headquarters' announcement which was made Monday.

The Burmese War Minister stated that the news of the troops of the Indian National Army striking first blows to free India from the shackles of British rule was "most welcome."

Major-General Aung San said that the launching of the Japanese counter-attack on the Indo-Burmese border near the coast of the Bay of

(Continued on Col. 3 Page 2)

8,000-Ton Transport Sunk Off Chittagong By Our Navy Airmen

Domei

PENANG, February 10.—Detecting an enemy transport of 8,000-ton class, cruising in the waters off Chittagong, the key port in the Bay of Bengal, the Japanese Naval Wild Eagles caught up with it and sank the vessel with direct hits. Without any loss, all the Japanese planes returned to their base.

SEA EAGLES POUND FOE'S CEYLON BASE

Objectives Blasted in Daylight Raid; Enemy Air Attacks in South Pacific Foiled

Domei

PENANG, February 10.—The Sea Eagles of the Imperial Japanese Air Force attacked and bombed the enemy military establishments in the vicinity of Kalukuda on Ceylon Island at the daybreak of February 7, and blasted their objectives. All our planes returned to their base safely.

Enemy Airfield Bombed

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, February 11.—Japanese Army Air Units took advantage of the moonlight on Thursday night to hit the Suichuan airfield, where they destroyed five or six enemy planes, including large ones, on the ground, and dealt serious damage to the enemy. All the Japanese planes returned safely.

New Britain Bases Hit

Domei

LISBON, February 10.—The Headquarters of the anti-Axis forces in the Southwestern Pacific announced on February 11 that the Japanese Air Units in three waves attacked and bombed the American military positions on Arawe Island, and also attacked the position of the American forces at Cape Gloucester on New Britain Island, according to a dispatch reaching here from Melbourne.

Raid on Wewak Foiled

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, February 11.—A big formation of 80 odd enemy fighter and bomber planes, consisting of B-24's and P-47's, attempted to attack the airfield at Wewak on New Guinea Island at 10:30 a.m. on February 10. Our Ground Units promptly intercepted them. With the intense anti-aircraft gunfire, two B-24's caught fire and another B-24 was enveloped by the columns of black smoke. Although the result was not ascertained due to cloudy weather these three planes were believed to have crashed. No damage was done to our side except one plane on the ground which was set ablaze.

Raid Frustrated

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE CENTRAL PACIFIC, February 10.—A formation of eight large enemy planes attempted a night raid on Otorishima Island in the mid-Pacific on February 9 but all were repelled by our Garrison Forces stationed there. The Japanese side suffered no damage.

Enemy Plane Downed

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, February 10.—An enemy Consolidated PBY plane made an abortive raid on Kavieng on New Ireland Island on the night of February 7. Immediately intercepting it, the Garrison Units of the Imperial Japanese Forces shot down the raider with furious anti-aircraft gunfire. No damage was sustained by our side.

Kureha Aircraft Founded

Japan's aircraft industry has been strengthened further with the founding of the Kureha Aircraft Company, Ltd., Osaka, capitalized at ¥20,000,000. The articles of incorporation and the board of directors were decided on at the inaugural meeting held Friday. Chubei Ito, prominent Osaka businessman, has been appointed president.

9 U.S. Airmen Killed

Special

LISBON, February 10.—Nine United States army fliers were killed today in a collision between two army planes near Lawrenceville, Illinois, according to a dispatch received here.

FOE CAMPAIGN HAS NO EFFECT UPON NEUTRALS

Red Cross Commendation Nullifies Atrocity Propaganda Against Japan

3RD OBSERVERS COMMENT

Truth Coming Out in Spite of Efforts by Anglo-American Propagandists

Domei

LISBON, February 10.—The Anglo-American atrocity campaign against Japan has had practically no effect on the neutral nations, particularly with the International Red Cross Review publishing, immediately after the Anglo-American announcements, an article which pointed out concrete facts proving that Japan's treatment of prisoners was excellent, it is learned here. Competent observers are also expressing doubt as to whether or not the atrocity campaign had any effect in bolstering the lagging fighting spirit in the enemy countries.

It is recalled that immediately on the heels of the "atrocity" announcements made by the Governments of the United States and Britain the entire Anglo-American radio and press moved out in an all-out effort to push this propaganda. The atrocity campaign was carried out not only by the United States and Britain, but Australia, the refugee Dutch Government, and even the Chungking regime joined in and made much noise.

Moving at the head of the pack, Herbert Evatt, Australian Foreign Minister, even went so far as to appoint a committee to investigate this problem and demand that an "anti-Axis war crime committee" punish those responsible. Careful observers were quick to note why the United States and Britain suddenly launched such an atrocity campaign. They pointed out that the much-vaunted anti-Axis counter-offensive in the Pacific was not making any progress and involving increasingly disastrous losses, while at home there were symptoms of a lagging spirit brought about by unfounded optimism.

Object of Campaign

These observers said that with this being the case, it was beyond doubt that the American and British Governments started this campaign in an effort to whitewash their blunders and to stimulate and bolster the peoples' fighting power. Competent observers noted that because of these aims the announcements were of an extreme rabble-rousing quality, this tendency being particularly strong in the American announcement, and that they were filled with lies.

For example, the American announcement, made jointly by the army and navy, was based on alleged revelations made by three American officers. These men were said to have charge the Japanese with starving the prisoners, shooting and hanging them and other such wild and almost unimaginable "atrocities." Meanwhile, the press and radio joined in and worker feverishly to fan public hate for the Japanese by calling the prisoners' march to their camp a "march of death" and issuing other such propaganda.

These observers pointed out, however, that although the Anglo-American propagandists were trying hard to make their propaganda seem true, the actual truth was wearing through the lies. There are also cases in which the American and British efforts are not cleanly coordinated and bring about breakdowns in carefully planned propaganda. Such a case is a recent dispatch in the British paper, Daily Telegraph, which revealed that the posters depicting Japanese mistreatmeont of prisoners, which have been distributed to all factories in America, were prepared under army supervision several months ago. The dispatch said that these posters were inscribed with words urging the American workers to increase production in order to avenge this mistreatment.

Ogura Steel Expands

The Ogura Steel Works has absorbed its affiliate, the Asano Heavy Industries, Ltd., capitalized at ¥7,500,000, the contract of merger having been signed on Friday. The whole process of manufacturing will hereafter be carried on by the Ogura Steel Works.

His Majesty the Emperor Attends Rites Observing Kigensetsu at Imperial Palace

With His Majesty the Emperor officiating in person, the rites celebrating the Kigensetsu of the 2,604th year after the Accession of the Emperor Jimmu, the year which will see our enemies, America and Britain, beaten and defeated, were held with due solemnity at the Imperial Palace on Friday.

Prince Kinteru Sanjo, Chief Court Ritualist, and others performed the rites at the Kashikodokoro in the presence of His Imperial Highness Prince Mikasa, other Princes of the Blood, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and other high officials and officers.

At 10 a.m. His Majesty the Emperor, in ancient ceremonial Court robes, appeared at the Kashikodokoro. He sat in the inner sanctum of the sacred hall and worshipped reverently. He solemnly read a written prayer and prayed for divine help in the performance of the heavenly task.

Her Majesty the Empress followed and worshipped. A proxy performed the service of worshipping for Her Majesty the Empress Dowager.

Then the Princes of the Blood worshipped, followed by the others. Similar rites were held at the Koreiden and the Shinden.

At 5 p.m. His Majesty the Emperor, in another ancient ceremonial Court dress, appeared at the Koreiden and worshipped in person.

Her Majesty the Empress followed and worshipped. The same proxy performed the service of worshipping for Her Majesty the Empress Dowager.

The Court musicians played sacred music and performed dances. The performance continued all night long.

Ritualist Masayuki Takagi, proxy of His Majesty the Emperor, proceeded to the Kashihara Shrine in Yamato and officiated at the service held there.

As has been the case in recent years, the Court banquet celebrating the anniversary was cancelled.

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress saw His Imperial Highness Prince Mikasa and other Princes of the Blood who were at the Court in the inner suite of the Imperial Palace at 11 a.m. and received their felicitations.

Afterward, Their Imperial Majesties received the felicitations of Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira, Marquis Tadataka Hirohata, Lord Steward to Her Majesty the Empress, and other Court officials.

It is understood that at noon Their Imperial Majesties sat down to table with His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince who was at the Court and the Imperial Princesses from the Kuretake hall within the Imperial Palace compound.

After luncheon His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince joined his Imperial Parents in the inner suite of the Palace. His Imperial Highness left at 4 p.m. to return to his temporary palace at Akasaka.

Prime Minister Tojo, high officials, officers and other privileged persons went to the Imperial Palace from early morning to tender felicitations. They registered their names at the east entrance of the Palace.

RED CROSS TO SEND MEN TO NIPPON, U.S.

Yanks Incite Public Feeling Against Japan by Spreading False Reports

Domei

ZURICH, February 10.—The International Red Cross Society at Geneva has announced that it will send a special commission to both Japan and the United States in connection with the treatment of captives by the Japanese Forces.

U.S. Propaganda Hit

Domei

BERLIN, February 10.—America's propaganda on the so-called maltreatment of war prisoners by the Japanese Forces is nothing but a low trick to turn the American public against Japan, according to German authorities. The enemies' destructive designs are directed against Germany's construction of a new European order and Japan's undertaking of building up a Greater East Asia based on common prosperity, they further comment. The chief objective of the enemies is to suppress popular thought, lead the people toward imperialism and to discourage cooperation among nations, they declare.

Fabricated Report Issued

Domei

LISBON, February 10.—The United States War and Navy Departments issued a joint announcement

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LAUREL FELICITATES JAPAN'S KIGENSETSU

Voices Resolve of Every Filipino To Drive Forward With Nippon to Victory

Special

MANILA, February 11.—Hearty felicitations to the Government and people of Japan and the determination of the people of the Philippines to drive forward with Japan to victory were expressed by President Jose P. Laurel in a statement issued today, Kigensetsu.

In the statement President Laurel declared, "In the name of the people and Government of the Republic of the Philippines, I wish to felicitate heartily the Government and people of Nippon on the occasion of the 2,604th anniversary of the foundation of their great Empire. It is heartening for all the peoples of East Asia to realize that their destiny is inextricably linked with that of a nation which has been ruled by a line unbroken for ages and a land which justly prides itself in having enjoyed the longest uninterrupted period of sovereignty existing in the history of the world."

"From this fact," the statement continued, "they may well derive renewed confidence in the hope that not only the Empire of Nippon shall continue to enjoy sovereignty for ages to come but that the sovereignty of other independent nations in

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Today's Press Comments

Saturday, February 12, 1944

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Spitting on Their Own Faces

YOMIURI-HOCHI—"The very huntsman refrains from killing a wretched bird that has flown into his bosom for refuge." This old Japanese adage is vividly illustrative of the traditional Japanese trait of mercy and benevolence. Indeed, our people are merciful and benevolent to a fault. Ever generous and responsive to appeals for help, the Japanese do not hesitate to supply food to an enemy if asked. From the days of our remotest forefathers, we have sought decisions on the battlefield only by the exercise of arms. Such is the spirit of Bushido which still lives in the heart of every Japanese. Reared in this traditional code of mercy and benevolence, the Japanese simply cannot maltreat their enemies, once they surrender and obey our military rules.

United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull and British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden are now busy spreading falsehood regarding Japanese treatment of war prisoners. This pernicious propaganda is all of a piece with the fiction which the Anglo-Americans fabricated and disseminated throughout the world during the last Great War that the Germans had taken to eating canned human flesh.

"Why do Japan and the United States have to fight? Why do we have to shed our blood in the jungle areas? Why do we have to be stung by mosquitoes and why do we have to die? Nobody knows the reason why. We just advance and retreat in accordance with the instructions our superior officers give us." This is a statement made by American war prisoners.

The Americans claim that this is a war for safeguarding democracy, for freedom or for survival. During the two years since the outbreak of the struggle, our foe's war objective has changed kaleidoscopically. Under such ever wavering, dubious war aims supported by no conviction, it is only natural that morale should not run high and no national unity

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RITES ARE HELD ALL OVER E. ASIA ON EMPIRE DAY

Auspicious Occasion of Kigensetsu Solemnly Observed by 100,000,000 in Japan

MANY EVENTS IN CAPITAL

Public Welfare Organizations Honored on Occasion for Meritorious Services

The auspicious occasion of Kigensetsu, the Empire Day of Japan, was solemnly observed Friday by the 100,000,000 people of the Empire as well as throughout the common prosperity region of Greater East Asia.

The solemn occasion was observed all over Japan in a manner that left the world in no doubt that the people are as sure of final victory in the War of Greater East Asia as ever.

In the various parts of East Asia, the propitious day was celebrated in a fitting manner, the members of the Imperial Japanese Fighting Forces, other civilian Japanese as well as the native inhabitants of the respective regions taking part, according to dispatches received by Domei from the various regions.

In Japan, the people collected at convenient places at 9 a.m., worshipped with their faces turned in the direction of the Imperial Palace, prayed for the success of Japanese arms and ended by making a vow to themselves to make every sacrifice for the national end which is the annihilation of the mortal enemies, America and Britain.

From daylight crowds thronged the plaza in front of the Imperial Palace. Some stood at attention with their faces toward the palace. Others knelt down on the ground. They all pledged themselves to rise to the great occasion of triumphing over the enemy.

The anniversary was the occasion for honors to be conferred upon organizations which have with devotion served the State in the midst of the War of Greater East Asia. Silver flower vases with the inscription of the Imperial Crest of Chrysanthemum were conferred on the Central Social Welfare Association and seven other public welfare organizations which have seved the State with great distinction.

Imperial Gifts Made

Imperial gifts of money from the Privy Purse were received by 525 private bodies working for the organizations which have served the people.

The Home Ministry honored model street and village associations throughout the country. There were 46 of the honored street associations and 47 of the honored village associations. The ceremony of conferring the honors was held at the Prime Minister's official residence shortly before noon.

Events participated in by young men and women took place in many parts of the Capital. Air-minded youngsters held a meeting in Hibiya Park at 11:30 p.m. and passed a resolution urging the youngsters of the Empire to try to have a share of the work of increasing the power for fighting the enemy in the air. University, college, middle school, and national school students went to the Sumida River and had swims or baths in the stream, with the idea of increasing their power for enduring cold. Women belonging to the Young Women's Corps, sister organization of the Young Men's Corps, put themselves to training at several places in Kyobashi.

The Kyocho Kaikan in Shiba was the scene of a great meeting of stevedores. The gathering heard a number of speakers and ended by passing a resolution pledging themselves to perform thoroughly the work of loading and unloading ships expeditiously and without interruption.

Throughout E. Asia

The auspicious occasion of Kigensetsu, the Empire Day of Japan, was observed with solemn rites throughout the common prosperity region of Greater East Asia.

In Shonan, Imperial Japanese Army and Navy Forces on the spot observed an inspiring ceremony early in the morning, with all the members of the Fighting Forces paying homage to the Imperial Palace. The civilian residents also held rites at 8 a.m. the same day at the plaza in in front of the Shonan Municipal Hall to pay their respect to the Sovereign. A Shinto Kigensetsu ceremony was also solemnized at the

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Manchoukuo Emperor Offers Victory Prayer At National Shrine

Domei

HSINKING, February 11.—His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo was gracious enough to pay His visit to the Empire Founding Shrine at 10 a.m. today, on the occasion of Kigen-setsu, and reverently prayed for the successful prosecution of the current war to Japan's victory.

SEVEN GIVEN HONORS FOR WORK IN CHINA

Japanese Embassy Praises Efforts of Social Workers And Other Leaders

Domei

NANKING, February 11.—Seven Japanese nationals and one Japanese company were awarded honors by the Nippon Embassy here today on the occasion of Kigensetsu, Japanese Empire Day, in recognition of their services to the cause of Sino-Japanese friendship, it has been announced by the Embassy authorities.

The seven Japanese nationals and the company, by their exemplary sense of moral obligations, have earned the respect and confidence of the Chinese people with whom they are associating and have contributed much to the furtherance of amicable relations between China and Japan, the announcement said.

The parties thus honored by the Ambassador are:

Dr. Toshibumi Horii, who since he opened his medical practise in Yihuahsien, Mengchiang, on May 1, 1940, has not only given painstaking medical care to the inhabitants of the area but, whether in cooperation with the Japanese garrison surgeons or singlehanded, has given unstinting service to the inhabitants of the mountainous hinterland. Thus he has treated more than 4,500 Chinese and Mongolians and made 24 clinical trips to the remote regions.

Kamihisa Toyoda, who, since he was assigned to his post as instructor at the Tsaochow Normal School in Shantung Province in April, 1907, has dedicated himself to the work of cultural promotion of China and some 3,000 Chinese have received educational training under him. He has earned the profound admiration and trust of the Chinese people about him.

Heijiro Yoshitoshi, who, since establishing the Tsingtao Academy in April, 1916, has devoted himself heart and soul to the education of the Japanese and Chinese in Tsingtao and contributed much to the friendly feeling prevailing between the two nationals on the island.

Yasuko Kusumoto, who, since establishing the Kunshan Orphan Asylum, in Kunshan, Kiangsu Province, in February, 1940, has devoted herself to the work of improving the lot of orphans. In April, 1943, she obtained a position at the Shanghai Relief Bureau since which time she has been attending to the welfare of orphans, abandoned children and women and children in distress.

The Reverend Mokuo Yamashita, who, since 1921, has devoted himself to the education of Chinese children at the Soto Sect Mission in Shantung Province which he founded himself. In the 23 years that he has been engaged in this work, he has expanded the Mission, establishing in 1924 a Young Men's Japanese Language School; in 1931 a Higher Elementary School in 1939 a nursery and in 1941 a School of Agriculture, paying most of the expenses himself, outside of some donations.

T. Matsuo, who, for the last 20 or more years has dedicated himself to the work of educating Chinese youths as acting principal of the Kianghan Middle School.

The North China General Bureau of the Mengchiang Woolen Textile Company, which, since 1937, has organized good neighbors associations in 25 towns and villages around Tsinghochen and worked not only for the cause of peace and order there but also for the economic independence of those communities, especially organizing agricultural bodies and training young men and women until model farms have been developed in rice-raising, cotton-growing, vegetables, orchards, and sheep and chicken raising.

Naobumi Fujie, who, as head instructor and acting principal of the Sino-Japanese Academy since 1921, has assiduously worked for the cause of Sino-Japanese rapprochement through education.

3 HEROES MADE VICE-ADMIRALS POSTHUMOUSLY

High Honors Given Late Rear-Admiral Shibazaki and Captains Sato and Yasuda

GALLANTRY IN S. PACIFIC

Their Outstanding Services Prove Inspiration to Our Men In Imperial Naval Forces

For outstanding services to their country in skilled and gallant actions in the Gilberts, Solomons and other South Pacific areas, Rear-Admiral Keiji Shibazaki, Captain Yasuo Sato and Captain Yoshitatsu Yasuda have been posthumously promoted vice-admirals and awarded the Shukun-Ko, or Special Distinction Honors, with the Second Class Order of the Golden Kite and Second Class Order of the Rising Sun conferred on the first, and Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and Second Class Order of the Rising Sun each on the second and third recipients, it was announced in a communique issued by the Navy Ministry at 3 p.m. Friday.

Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia the late Rear-Admiral, and now Vice-Admiral, Keiji Shibazaki, undertook the delicate tasks of sweeping out Anglo-American armed strength out of China and of taking over the rights and interests of enemy countries in China, as chief of staff of the Shanghai Special Naval Landing Party and as chief-of-staff of the base unit in the Shanghai area, exercising unerring judgment in coping with the complicated wartime affairs and contributing enormously to the prosecution of the war. Subsequently, he was appointed commander of the garrison force in the Gilbert Islands area and since then he devoted body and soul to the strengthening of the fortifications of the lone island garrison on the very first line of the Empire's defense, encouraging by his inspiring example his subordinate officers and men to supreme endeavors, and enduring with great fortitude the hardships of a heat-oppressed and disease-infested subtropical life.

When, on November 21, 1943, a powerful enemy force came attacking, he, at the head of his officers and men, gave battle on this lone island without any prospect of reinforcement, and inflicted severe damage upon the attackers during which he lured a powerful supporting column of the enemy to the adjacent waters where, with an air and a submarine unit, he caused the enemy sea force to suffer a crushing blow at our hands. In this way for five days he defended the island base and, in a charge of supreme heroism his whole unit fell to a man, he among his men.

The fact that the enemy has admitted this campaign to have resulted in the severest damage in the history of American landing operations and is expressing mortal fear of the awe-inspiring gallantry and endurance of our officers and men is a most eloquent testimony to the skilled strategy and dauntless courage of our garrison forces. It proves beyond dispute the superb excellence of the late rear-admiral's commandership. Although the fact that all the members of the garrison fell to a man marked a tragic page in the history of the War of Greater East Asia, it was an utterly inevitable occurrence under the circumstances. The outstanding service of the garrison commanded by Vice-Admiral Shibazaki in inflicting such a severe damage upon the enemy force and in instilling a deep-seated dread of facing the Japanese in combat will forever be remembered.

The late Captain Yasuo Sato participated in the Philippines and Netherlands East Indies operations as commander of a destroyer unit, distinguishing himself in various actions. Especially on February 27, 1942, in the battle off Surabaya, he led two destroyers in person, thrust into the midst of a group of enemy cruisers and destroyers and in a terrific close-range battle, sank three enemy destroyers.

Aided Convoys

Subsequently, having been assigned to a post in the Pacific area, he manifested a splendid sense of duty and self-sacrificing spirit by undertaking nine volunteer tasks in convoying transports in the face of relentless enemy vigilance by air, than

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BRITAIN AGGRAVATES ARAB-JEW RELATIONS

Situation Reaching Climax as Jewish Immigration Into Arabia Is to Be Stopped

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 10.—Tension in Arabian-Jewish relations is mounting with the prohibition of Jewish immigration into Arabia due for enforcement on May 1, as stipulated in the White Paper published in 1939.

Aggravating the situation still further is the fact that Britain, after stirring up the fever of Pan Arabism following the recent political upheaval in Lebanon, has now made it clear that she means to put off the settlement of the Palestine issue until after the war.

In the meantime, it will be recalled that, at the end of November last year, Prince Monsour, son of King Ibn Saud of Arabia, visited Palestine on instructions from the King to look into the Palestine imbroglio.

It happened at the time that there had been trouble between Palestine and Arabian statesmen over the choice of delegates to be sent to the preliminary parley for the setting up a Federation of Arab States.

The argument was settled somehow through the intervention of the British Commission, who, however, ignored the delegates' request for passports to Cairo. This British attitude is seen as further proof that she is opposed to a Federation of Arab States.

Meanwhile, Premier Mustapha En-Nahas Pasha of Egypt, in the course of his speech in the National Assembly, disclosed that at the time of the Cairo Conference, both the British Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary stated that the Palestine issue would be settled after the war.

The disclosure has come as a relief to the Jews, but, on the other hand, has added fuel to the indignation of the Arabs, it is reported.

Rites Are Held All Over E. Asia On Empire Day

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Shonan Shrine at 10 a.m. with the chief ritualist, Nakamura, officiating.

The propitious day was also observed by the 18,000,000 people of the Philippines as the tricolor national flags of the island country and the Rising Sun banners fluttering throughout the Archipelago. Ceremonies were held at the Japanese Embassy, the Headquarters of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Philippines and at the respective places where the Imperial Units are stationed. Brass bands marched through the thoroughfares of Manila, while a Japanese-Filipino athletic meet was also held.

Observed in F.I.C.

In French Indo-China, the Japanese Army and Navy Forces on the spot observed solemn rites simultaneously at 8 a.m., according to information from Saigon. The Ambassadorial Office held a ceremony commemorating the memorable day, while the 2,000 Japanese residents prayed for a glorious victory in the current war.

In North Borneo also, Kigensetsu rites were observed by the local Japanese military authorities and officials at Kuching. After the ceremony, an athletic meet was held and the members of the Borneo East Asia Society visited the wounded Japanese soldiers at the local military hospital.

According to a report from Hsinking, rites were observed by various Japanese military and official organs as well as by Manchoukuo Government offices, schools and organizations. At 10 a.m., the time set for celebrating the propitious day by the entire nation, Hsinking citizens simultaneously bowed low toward the National Foundation Shrine to pray for the ever prosperous future of the Empire.

The 16,000 Japanese residents in Nanking assembled at the Japanese Consulate-General at 9:30 a.m. and observed a solemn ceremony and afterward visited the Nanking Shrine, according to reports from the city. Japanese Army and Navy Forces stationed there also held rites praying for a victorious consummation of the war.

The day was commemorated also at Macassar, Banjermasin and Singaraja, with the Japanese Forces on the spot, civil officials and Japanese residents as well as native officials holding ceremonies to pay homage toward the Imperial Palace, it is reported from Macassar.

Swedish Envoy in London

By Arrangement with the Asahi

STOCKHOLM, February 9.—The Swedish Minister to Moscow arrived in London today on his way home for consultations with the home Government. The envoy is scheduled to spend several days in London.

Annam King Grants Money to Victims Of Enemy Air Raids

Domei

HANOI, February 10.—King Bao-Dai and Queen of Annam graciously dispatched the Chief Aide-de-Camp to grant a monetary relief to victims of the indiscriminate bombing attack by enemy planes. It is recalled that enemy planes belonging to the United States air force in China carried out inhuman bombing attacks against a passenger train on February 6 as well as certain districts in Annam, causing injuries to a number of native inhabitants.

3 Heroes Made Vice-Admirals Posthumously

(Continued From Page 1)

adding luster to the glorious tradition of the Japanese destroyer squadrons.

In the Third Battle of the Solomons, he sank an enemy destroyer and, in concert with a comrade unit, sank an anti-aircraft cruiser. Later, while convoying troops to the New Guinea front, his unit encountered a large-scale enemy air raid. For many hours he gave battle and was engaged in the work of rescuing the damaged comrade unit but finally his ship was hit by an enemy bomb and was put out of commission. Standing at his post to the end, he continued to direct the anti-aircraft operations and went down with his ship to the ocean bottom.

The late Captain Yoshitatsu Yasuda at the time of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia was serving as head instructor at the Tateyama Naval Gunnery School and engaged in the study and teaching of naval landing operations and anti-aircraft tactics, achieving many results. Subsequently, he was appointed commander of a naval land force in the New Guinea area and assigned to the defense of X X. Since then he cooperated with an army unit that was stationed there and consolidated the fortifications in accordance with a careful and thorough-going plan. The counter-offensive of the enemy in that area had steadily grown determined and fierce, and the enemy pressure by sea, air and land daily became more severe. Finally the position defended by the late captain was completely surrounded by the enemy, even the airpower over the area having fallen into enemy hands. There was little hope of securing any reinforcement but the late captain, undaunted, only strengthened his fortifications in cooperation with the army force. Conducting counter-attack after counter-attack on the enemy force that was closing in, he, at the head of his men, caused severe damage to the attackers. With only a few anti-aircraft guns in its possession, his unit shot down as many as 10 enemy planes. Fighting against overwhelming odds, this small force contributed enormously to the success of the general campaign in this area.

During this terrific battle against a numerically far superior enemy force lasting scores of days, damage to the lone garrison force was steadily mounting and finally only a dozen naval and army men remained who could take the field. The situation was so grave that their headquarters itself was subjected to a hand-grenade attack.

Fighting heroically for more than 40 days in the face of indescribable difficulties, with a calmness of demeanor nothing could ruffle, the late captain coolly gathered valuable data, on two occasions, and reported them to the rear. His conduct so impressed the higher authorities that he received telegrams of praise and encouragement from the commander-in-chief of the combined fleet and the Chief of the Naval General Staff and he elicited expressions of admiration from the entire Navy.

Charged Into Enemy

The situation, however, was hopeless. The late captain decided to sell his life and the lives of his men as dearly as possible and he transmitted his last telegram, bidding farewell. He settled the affairs of the unit to the last detail and sent in his last report by the hand of one of his subordinates. At the head of only a dozen men he made a bayonet charge into the midst of the enemy and died a death which may make even a fiend shed tears.

SPANISH AUTOS DECREASE

Number Cut Down Due to Petroleum Restriction

Special

LISBON, February 10.—The restriction of oil consumption decreed by the Spanish authorities has cut down the number of motor cars in Madrid from 40,000 to 2,000, according to a Madrid dispatch.

The dispatch further claimed that traffic lights have been put out and that the duties of traffic cops have dwindled to next to nothing.

PROVINCE OF ILOILO IS LAND OF PLENTY

Perfect Peace Reigns, Commerce Is Brisk, Food Abundant, Neighbor Bodies Working

Special

MANILA, February 10.—"Iloilo is the queen province of Visaya's rice granary of Panay and a land of peace and plenty," declared Eulogio Dua, staff member of a local radio station, writing in the Tribune following his two week tour of the Visayan islands. He said, "I came to that conclusion because I could see improvements brought about by the new order along with peace and order, commerce, agriculture, industry, transportation, communications, culture, education, health, and sanitation."

Declaring that Iloilo had completely returned to normalcy, Mr. Dua said that the cost of living was cheap with foodstuffs plentiful. He added that the 38 municipalities of the province were completely organized with neighborhood associations and Kalibapi chapters looking to the needs of the people. With every town in the province easily reached by highway and by rail, with commerce within the island brisk, agriculture and industry are being undertaken by the citizens with new enthusiasm.

He said that ice, sugar, vegetables, fruit, fish, and cattle were abundant, while woven fabrics and other home industries had taken on a new lease of life. Mr. Dua pointed out that elementary schools, high schools, and colleges were reopened with students enthusiastically learning to become good citizens of the Philippine Republic.

As regards recreation in Iloilo, he declared that athletic contests literary and musical programs were carried out frequently, while ball games and cockfighting were also popular. Mr. Dua added that movie houses, restaurants, night clubs and dance halls were also at the disposal of the people.

Pointing out something new, Mr. Dua said, "Iloilo City boasts of a relay and broadcasting station locally known as the Iloilo Broadcasting Station which supplements the newspaper Panay Times in the dissemination of current events and the promotion of culture. At present there is also a Philippines Constabulary academy in the heart of the city." He added, "But that which made my heart burn most with love, patriotism and loyalty to the Republic of the Philippines, was the sun and stars which proudly wave alone over every town I passed in my tour of Iloilo."

Net Tightened On Foe Forces In Burma Area

(Continued From Page 1)

Bengal was the most effective means for forestalling the enemy who is loudly vaunting about recapturing Burma.

Declaring that the "initiative passed into the hands of the Japanese Forces," Major-General Aung San expressed the belief that the enemy forces which now were forced to take the defensive will share the same fate as the British-Indian forces which tasted their bitter experience of defeat in the Arakan debacle.

Stating that he was very glad to hear of the Indian National Army actively battling for Indian freedom, he said that every Burmese welcomes the announcement that Azad Hind has started its march to Delhi for every Burmese ardently desires the independence of their Indian neighbor.

He added that the announcement of the Indian National Army's march should be an inspiration to every Indian.

The Burmese War Minister particularly pointed out that the Indian troops have been well-trained and that they are fighting for a cause for which they are spiritually fortified and that therefore they should make fitting comrade-in-arms for the Japanese soldiers.

Burmese Fight On

Special

JAPANESE BASE IN BURMA, February 10.—Used to the topography of the country, the Burmese volunteer force which came into existence in the middle part of last October, are now vigorously defending their country.

The numerous mountain ranges, the difficult terrain covered by criss-crossing waterways offer no obstruction to these young, dauntless members of the Burmese volunteer army.

The young volunteers whose ages range from 17 to 25 are accelerating the day of the withdrawal of the British forces. They are well-trained, well fed and clothed. In their campaigns so far, they have proved themselves to be the equal of any first-class soldier. They are good soldiers, intelligent, wide-awake and courageous.

Food Products of Great Nutritional Value Discovered by Research Workers in P.I.

Domei

MANILA, February 9.—Reflecting the scientific progress made in the new Philippines, outstanding results have been obtained in various research projects by the Bureau of Plant Industry dealing with the utilization of plant products.

The bureau has conducted more than 50 different experiments during the last few months on fruits, cereals, vegetables and other agricultural products and succeeded in producing derivatives of great nutritional and pharmaceutical value.

For instance, it has been found that processed papaya, a fruit which is abundant on the island, may revolutionize the jelly industry. Research workers also discovered that the curing of vegetables before drying lengthened the period of storage. In addition they have developed about 20 peanut candy recipes some of which have already been commercialized. Breakfast foodings, similar to imported products, have been produced from a mixture of shaved coconut, corn and rice or cassava flour. This product is still being improved with decidedly encouraging prospects. About 100 recipes have also been discovered from cassava as well as other root crop flours.

A valuable contribution to Philippine pharmacopoeia is a liver preparation developed by the research workers. The preparation is said to contain 1.6 kilogram per liter as compared with the imported product which contains only 0.6 to .75 kilogram of fresh liver per liter.

A process of hydrogenating coconut oil has likewise been discovered which deodorizes the oil at the same time. The process promises to be of valuable assistance to the coconut industry.

Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

should be realized.

In the enemy countries, frequent strikes are at present occurring, political strifes are becoming ever more serious and war-weariness rather than optimism is about to prevail. Our foe's slander against Japan on the alleged maltreatment of war prisoners is but an expedience the enemies have contrived in a desperate attempt to stir up public hostility and morale by presenting utterly groundless fictions. Now that the bestial enemies in sheer fretfulness, are determined to carry out blind bombings on the Japanese mainland, they will find it necessary to spread such a propaganda in order to justify their planned action.

When we recall that they ignortd our repeated protests and bombed our hospital ships on over ten occasions, and particularly when we recall the unforgivable insults our noncombattants, especially women and children, who were so unfortunate as to fall into their hands were subjected to, we cannot help but say, in view of these facts of barbaric inhumanity, that their action is like spitting in their own faces.

To lecture, to protest, to urge reflection to an enemy who becomes still more insanely brutal as his defeats mount and who has already fallen to the animal stage, is useless. The only thing left is a solution through force, only a decisive victory. The enemy's evil claws are stretching toward our mainland, and he is about to subject us to indiscriminate bombing. Now is the time for all us one hundred million to arise to defend the sacred land and bring about peace and stability to East Asia. What else is this sort of evil enemy propaganda, which implies future brutalities, than one type of material to make still tougher the fighting spirit of our people and their faith in absolute victory?

Grants of Honors to Three Admirals

MAINICHI—The three unit commanders who died such heroic deaths in the Southern Pacific theater of war have been posthumously promoted vice-admirals, Rear-Admiral Keiji Shibazaki being raised one rank and Captains Yasuo Sato and Yoshitasu Yasuda raised two ranks at once and both accorded Special Distinction Honors.

We are impressed by the careers of these three admirals not merely on account of their heroic last moments but because throughout their lives they had ever been animated by a supreme sense of duty and loyalty. Although their deaths must be necessarily painful to us, the examples they have set to the nation will ever inspire our fighting men to greater and greater deeds of valor and endurance and thus serve to increase our fighting strength.

The situation is most momentous with the enemy showing designs upon a corner of the Marshall Islands. We are grateful to the gallant struggle being continued by our officers and men of both the Army and Navy with the same determination and preparedness to die for their country that the three admirals just honored manifested.

How we, behind the lines are, to reduce such precious sacrifices to the minimum? Science is the answer. It is up to us who are defending the home front to evolve such new methods of scientific warfare as shall be of help to the fighting units. Thus can we best make return to the souls of the three departed heroes and souls of those others who have died for their country.

PUERTO RICO SUFFERING

Most of Population on Government Relief, Reports Briton

Special

LISBON, February 10.—A large percentage of the population of Puerto Rico are depending on government relief unless a fundamental change is carried out in the economic livelihood of this small United States colony, declared Marjorie Clark in the Manchester Guardian, according to a London dispatch.

Notwithstanding President Roosevelt's armament program, Puerto Rico had about 150,000 unemployed in August of last year, the dispatch stated.

P.I. RAIL ENGINEERS BODY

Joaquin Ramillo Elected First President of Organization

Domei

MANILA, February 10.—Civil engineers of the Office of the Land Transport Management yesterday formed a "Philippine Society of Railroad Engineers," which is the first organization of its kind in the local railroad history.

Joaquin Ramillo was elected President, while Jose Paez, member of the Council of State and former manager of the Manila Railroad Company, was chosen honorary member.

U.S. Ups Legation Status

Special

LISBON, February 10.—In a move interpreted to increase American influence in the Middle East, the United States State Department announced that the American legation in Teheran will be raised to the status of an embassy "in recognition of the greatly increased relationship which recently developed between the two countries," according to a Washington dispatch. The dispatch stated that a similar action would be taken by Iran.

BRITISH UNITS FACE 2ND ARAKAN DEFEAT

Dangers From Wild Animals, Malaria and Hostile Tribesmen Await Foe

Domei

INDO-BURMESE BORDER, February 10.—The Arakan Range, the scene of the "Tragedy of Arakan" suffered by the British, is completely covered with thick jungles where ferocious animals abound. It 's here that the British troops are again desperately trying to force their way into Burmese territory and it is here that another tragedy even surpassing the first awaits them.

Although not more than 1,200 to 1,300 meters high, the Arakan Range is difficult to attack or defend. The range starts near Prome on the Irrawaddy River and turns westward toward the Bay of Bengal, then stretches to the north along the Indo-Burmese border. It further extends into the border region of China and French Indo-China. The mountains are rugged and precipitous and offer no approach to human beings. Due to the difficult terrain, no land transportation facilities have been developed between eastern India and Burma.

Quite often, travelers through the jungles are marooned by violent squalls. In March 1942 when the Japanese Forces swept into Rangoon, the Anglo-American residents left in panic with nothing but the clothes they stood in. They drove madly into Prome by car and from there they started northward on foot, carrying whatever foodstuffs were available. They were reckless indeed. They never realized the horrors and dangers that lay ahead. Some became victims of malaria and others succumbed to the freezing cold. Only a handful conquered the formidable Arakan Range and reached India.

Packs of wolves roam the jungles. Some Japanese airmen who had made a forced landing in the mountains reported the danger from wolves when they arrived back at their base. Huge man-eating tigers, two meters long and covered with black fur, lie in wait for the unwary human.

The resourcefulness and courage of the Japanese Engineering and Supply Corps who constructed roads and transported food and munitions through the myriad dangers of the Arakan Mountains deserve the highest praise and honor.

Arakan tribesmen inhabit the coastal region along the Bay of Bengal, particularly in the vicinity of Akyab. They are ferocious and savage by nature but skilled in navigation. At the time of the first enemy campaign, they surprise-attacked a British unit inflicting terrible losses upon them. When the Japanese Forces staged their operations near Akyab, however, they offered their services as guides and in the building of roads.

Besides these Arakans, the Chins and Kachins inhabit the Arakan Mountains and are engaged in the most primitive methods of farming. Having lived in the mountains for generations they are naturally thoroughly acquainted with the country. They, also, willingly acted as guides for the Japanese troops. Before the war they had valiantly resisted against the British.

At the foot of the Arakan Range on the Burmese side are plains but on the Assam side, the region is rocky and precipitous. The British forces have been constructing formidable fortresses on the summits of the mountains but they will be of no avail once the Japanese troops begin their march and it will not be long before the British suffer their second "Arakan Tragedy."

U.S. ACTION ON NEUTRALS BRINGS OPPOSITE RESULTS

Only Helps to Bind Them More Firmly to Reich, Say Wilhelmstrasse Circles

Special

BERLIN, February 9.—Wilhelmstrasse circles described the statement made yesterday by Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, warning Finland again to get out of the war, as a continuation of American efforts made in the past to bring pressure to bear on various countries.

These quarters said that the anti-Axis Powers certainly had no reason to be satisfied with the outcome of these efforts even if they took the shape of air raids. They pointed out that those against whom this pressure was being applied had only become more determined to continue the war as had become evident not only in the case of Germany but her allies such as Bulgaria.

Laurel Felicitates Japan's Kigensetsu

(Continued From Page 1)

East Asia, which Nippon has, with honor, undertaken to guarantee and respect, shall remain unimpaired to co-exist parallel with its own. In this conviction, the people of the Philippines, side by side with their neighbors, shall endeavor with undiminished zeal and energy to do their appointed tasks. As they look back upon the long and glorious history of their Empire, the people of Nippon gather new courage and inspiration for the enormous struggle now going on, upon whose outcome depends the fate of all the peoples of Asia."

Red Cross to Send Men to Nippon, U.S.

(Continued From Page 1)

on the night of January 27 with regard to the treatment of captives by the Japanese Forces on the basis of statements of three American military officers. The announcement is solely intended to spur the hostile feeling of the Americans against Japan and is said to be sheer fabrication.

SWEDISH JOURNAL HITS BRITISH ACT

Hospital Ship Bombing In Aegean Scored

Special

STOCKHOLM, February 9.—The Swedish newspaper, Allehanda, editorially declared today that the bombing of the Swedish Red Cross ship Wiril by British aircraft in the Port of Chios in the Aegean must call forth a sternest protest. In this connection, the paper referred to the commendatory words spoken only recently by a member of the British Government in Parliament about the aid given by the Swedish Red Cross to Greece.

The paper said, "Even if one did not want to assume that the Red Cross ship was attacked purposely, one nevertheless could ask that British fliers be given sufficiently minute instructions to prevent them from attacking vessels clearly marked by the Swedish national emblem and the Red Cross."

British Apology Sent

Special

LISBON, February 10.—A London dispatch stated that the British Minister at Stockholm has been instructed to express the British Government's regret to Sweden over the bombing and machine-gunning attack by British planes on the Swedish Red Cross ship in the Aegean Sea.

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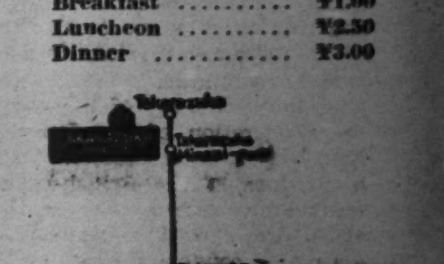

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GOVERNMENT FIXES REGISTRATION PLAN

All Males Between Ages of 12 And 60, Females Between 12 And 40 to Register

In order to strengthen further the nation's wartime structure the Government has decided to enforce the registration of all males between the ages of 12 and 60 and all females between the ages of 12 and 40 simultaneously with the taking of the national census on February 22, according to an announcement of the Board of Information on Thursday. This step was taken so that the Government may become fully cognizant with the situation regarding the manpower resources of the country and to distribute them in such a manner as would prove most helpful to the war effort.

Registration, in future, will take place semi-annually, on May 1, and November 1.

The new registration regulations will make it compulsory for practically all the male population between 12 and 60 and the female population between 12 and 40 to register, those exempted being only those who are now serving in the armed forces, students of military and naval schools, civilians in military or naval service, doctors, dentists, pharmacists, nurses, crew of merchant ships and others who come under the Special Registration Regulations, pupils of national schools, and married women including common-law wives.

There will be two classes of registrants; one national and the other scientific and technical. Those who are to register on February 22 will be those males born between February 23, 1884 and February 22, 1932 and unmarried females born between February 23, 1904 and February 22, 1932. As a result those who were formerly exempted, such as technicians, those with National Labor Handbooks, those labor-conscripted and those enrolled in middle and higher schools will also have to register.

The registration will be handled by the chiefs of the National Occupation Guidance Bureaus in Tokyo and the cities designated by the Welfare Minister and in towns and villages by the heads of these divisions. The registration of scientists and technicians will follow the national registration by about a month. These persons, however, will also have to register in the national registration of February 22, and re-register again later as scientists and technicians if they are found to come under that class.

East Asia's Political Framework

(Continued From Page 4)

ly relations and mutual regard for territorial integrity dated June 12, 1940, the Japan-Thai Protocol concerning security and political understanding dated May 9, 1941, and the Japan-Thai Treaty of Alliance of December 21, 1941. There are between Japan and Manchoukuo the Japan-Manchoukuo Protocol dated September 15, 1932, and the Joint Declaration of Japan, Manchoukuo and China under date of November 30, 1940. With the Philippines Japan has the Treaty of Alliance signed on October 14, 1943, and with Burma she has a similar pact of alliance concluded on August 1, 1943. Between Japan and French Indo-China also we have the Franco-Japanese Protocol concerning security and political understanding dated May 9, 1941, and the Franco-Japanese Protocol regarding the joint defense of French Indo-China, which was signed on July 29, 1941.

To crown all, the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations was held and the Joint Declaration adopted, to complete the political framework of Greater East Asia.

(3) As to the question of who operates the Common Prosperity region of Greater East Asia, it is clear that all countries of Greater East Asia or Greater East Asia itself is responsible for its operation. This can easily be gathered from the fact that the Joint Declaration adopted at the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations refers to the consummation of "self-existence and self-defense" and also from the fact that each of the written five principles it contains begins with the words "The countries of Greater East Asia. . . ." Japan is, of course, deeply conscious of the weighty responsibility devolving on her, as the chief advocate of the establishment of the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity region, and, indeed, the delegates of all countries at the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations referred to Japan as the leader country or the senior State. As for Japan, however, her object is simply to aid the weak and crush the unjust in pursuance of her moral principles, thereby giving effect to her characteristic spirit. Her sole aim is to realize the ideal of Hakko Ichiu and vindicate the righteous cause which she champions, while living in perfect friendship and love with all the nations in Greater East Asia. Nothing is further from her intentions than to attempt to secure for herself a position of domination.

(4) With regard to the question of the machinery for the operation of the common prosperity region of Greater East Asia, we need not possess a Central Government, or a Council or an Assembly as a Federation or a League would have. The ideals and functions openly set forth in the Joint Declarations adopted at the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations will nevertheless be performed successfully without fail. Efforts to attain these objects should be based on the treaties, protocols and joint declarations in existence.

Although it may be improper to call it an organ, it is advisable that the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Naions should be held at frequent intervals in future. The convocation of these family-like meetings in a friendly atmosphere will do much to deepen the fellow-feeling among the Greater East Asiatic nations.

War Aims of America

(Continued From Page 4)

and in the expression of public opinion has come to be quite noticeable.

The future prospect of the American war aims derived from the above considerations is that the traditional dual bases will always remain prominent in their formation. They will invariably find expression in the emphasis of idealism on the one hand, in the advocacy of such principles as liberty and peace, and of realism on the other, and in such requisites as safeguarding of standard of living and maintenance of status quo. This dualism is deeply rooted in the ideals and ideas of "democracy" and, therefore, it is quite natural that it should adhere, politically, to the ideas of liberty, self-government, peace, non-aggression and the like, and economically, to the idea of the welfare and security of the nationals.

Suffice it to say here that American emphasis on idealism, with all its faults and dangers to be discussed later, is not a mere smoke-screen, as is often alleged, to cover its selfish, realistic designs. It is a mistake to call it a hypocrisy, or even a mere opportunism. Such misconception will inevitably entail very grave miscalculation. It has been significantly pointed out that "democracy" is the very foundation of the American nationality, and also the basis of American unity. It is an undeniable historical fact that the American people have fought, more than once, long hard wars in defense of "democracy." Let us hear what Americans themselves have to say on this subject, for it has a direct bearing upon the question of war aims.

"What distinguishes this country," wrote R. L. Buell in 1940, "from Britain and France is that America was a democracy before it was a nation. Its existence has rested upon a moral faith both in the inherent worth of the common man and in his capacity for reason. Our national spirit rests upon the belief that the object of society should be to create conditions of opportunity in which the most humble should be free to develop his talents, tempered by a sense of equality and social obligation.". . . "A moral concern (extending beyond its boundaries) is a national interest (at stake in the present conflict)." . . . "If America abandons the moral conception upon which its democracy rests, it undermines the only real foundation of American unity. The Americans are justified in attacking Communism and Nazism not because of their international ties, but because of their values which are antagonistic to American life." . . . "The fathers of this country did not intend that the American way of life should stop at the water's edge." (Isolated America, pp. 321, 322, 325, 327, etc.)

(To Be Continued)

Awards Granted to Outstanding Men

Ceremonies in which awards were granted to persons whose contributions in the fields of labor and science and technology were judged as outstanding were held in the Imperial capital on Friday, Kigensetsu. Photo on left shows Welfare Minister Surgeon Lieutenant-General Chikahiko Koizumi granting awards to 236 men for distinguished services rendered in the field of labor at the official residence of the Prime Minister. Photo on right shows Viscount Tadashiro Inouye, President of the Technical Affairs Board, awarding 20 groups of scientists, engineers and technicians with letters of commendation and prizes of ¥10,000 each at the Peers Club.

Welcome Envoy Vargas

By KI KIMURA
Special to the Nippon Times

When the Philippines declared her independence on October 14, 1943, the new-born Republic announced that its Government would be made up of six Ministries, namely, the Interior; Finance; Justice; Agriculture and Commerce; Education and Welfare; and Public Works and Communications.

The Cabinet line-up simultaneously announced showed that the men who had headed the various departments of the Executive Commission under the Japanese Military Administration were shifted to the new Ministries.

What struck me as singularly strange was the exclusion, or absence, of Jorge B. Vargas from the Cabinet personnel--Vargas who had been Chairman of the Executive Commission.

Curious, I called on Lieutenant-General Masaharu Homma, former Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army Forces in the Philippines, and asked him: "Funny a man like Mr. Vargas with such meritorious services to his credit hasn't got a chair in the Government, isn't it?"

General Homma replied laconically, "Yes, he seems to have no job in the new Government." Was General Homma ignorant, or did he know what was awaiting Mr. Vargas?

About a week later, on October 23 to be exact, a Manila dispatch reported that President Jose P. Laurel after consultation with the Cabinet, had appointed Mr. Vargas as Ambassador to Japan and that the investiture ceremony had taken place at the Malacanan Palace.

My curiosity was cleared up. That the new Republic should choose a man of the ministerial caliber as its first Ambassador to Japan was no surprise.

What sort of a man is the first Philippine envoy we have just welcomed? Rather, how has he been known in Japan?

Back in 1939, the East Asia Economic Research Institute of Japan issued a pamphlet containing brief biographies of 36 prominent Filipinos. Among the luminaries portrayed were former President Manuel L. Quezon, former Vice-President Sergio Osmenia, General Emilio Aguinaldo, Jose Yulo and department store magnate Aguinaldo. President Laurel is conspicuous by his absence; this is a great pity. Mr. Vargas was given the tenth place in the pamphlet and referred to as the Chief Secretary and Governor Without Portfolio. The jotting on Mr. Vargas is quoted in full:

"Many men in political, business and academic circles in the Philippine have Chinese blood in them. Few, however, have Japanese blood in them. Fewer still are prominent figures containing Japanese blood: their number can be counted on the fingers of one hand.

"Cutting a conspicuous figure among the rare minority is Mr. Vargas, Chief Secretary, who is intimately related with President Quezon as his right-hand man. From the mere Chief Secretary he was promoted to the Chief Secretary and concurrently Governor Without Portfolio under date of December 1, 1938. The promotion is a due reward. For 20 years since Quezon was elected President of the Philippine Senate in 1917, Mr. Vargas in his capacity as Secretary had been Quezon's shadow.

"Mr. Vargas was born at Bago, western Negros. After graduation from the high school in his birthplace in 1907, he entered the College of Law of the Philippine University, from which he graduated with the highest honors in 1914. In the same year he passed the bar examination. He was a young man of 25 then.

"In the following year, he was appointed clerk in the Philippine Commission. Two years later, he was promoted to head clerk. In the next year, he was made legislative secretary to the House of Representatives and struck up friendship with President Quezon.

"In 1918, he accompanied Quezon to the United States on the Independence Mission. Two years later, he was made secretary to Quezon who was then President of the Senate.

"Between May, 1920 and 1922, Mr. Vargas served successively as Vice-Director of Posts and Acting Director of the Bureau of Commerce and Industry.

"In 1922, he revisited the United States as secretary to the second Independence Mission.

"Upon his return home, he held such posts as professor of law at the National University, Director of the Bureau of Lands and Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. Upon the establishment of the Commonwealth Government, he was made Chief Secretary to the President.

"In 1919, Mr. Vargas obtained a license as solicitor at the Supreme Court of the United States. He visited Japan in 1936 as the representative of the Philippine Athletic Society and established a wide circle of acquaintances among prominent Japanese, contributing greatly to the promotion of Japan-Philippine amity.

"In business, social, academic and other circles, Mr. Vargas with his beaming amiability has won wide popularity among both his countrymen and foreigners. Probably, Quezon could wish for no better right-hand man."

Whether the writer of this little sketch had consulted some such literature as a year book or had known Mr. Vargas personally at all I have yet to verify. Suffice it to say that he is right in his comment, ". . . . Mr. Vargas with his beaming amiability has won wide popularity among both his countrymen and foreigners."

Indeed, it was his amiable character which stood him in good stead as the Chairman of the Executive Commission amid the chaos that ensued from the expulsion of the American troops by the Imperial Japanese Forces.

While in the Philippines with the Japanese Army, I limited my activities mostly to checking up on historical data and so had little opportunity of coming in direct contact with the Executive Commission people. But I heard nothing but good words spoken for Mr. Vargas by the Japanese residents, official and civilian, in Manila. Most probably, none but he could have weathered the storm and stress without causing friction with anybody.

I once asked General Homma: "Admittedly, Mr. Vargas was the best choice as the Chairman of the Executive Commission in the days of chaos following the entry of the Japanese Forces into Manila. But did you not ever think of making a change as the chaos subsided?"

General Homma's answer was frank and explicit: "No, I never thought of that. Mr. Vargas was conscientious, enthusiastic and always did well."

Whether Mr. Vargas is a pathfinder of the go-getter type or not I do not know, but I have no doubt as to his conscientiousness and sincerity.

The arrival of Jorge B. Vargas as the first Ambassador to Japan is a historic event for the Philippines who has just started out to carve out her destiny as an independent State. With Japan-Philippine solidarity bound to increase with time, high expectations are held out for Ambassador Vargas' character and ability.

G.O.P. CANDIDATE SCORES INTERFERENCE BY BRITISH

Says Americans Ought to Elect Own President Without English Help

Special

LISBON, February 10.—A scathing charge was made by Governor John Bricker, of Ohio, one of the Republican candidates for President of the United States, against the British press which is interfering with the American presidential election, during a press conference at Washington today, according to a dispatch received here.

Commenting on the recent article which appeared in one of the British newspapers suggesting that Roosevelt ought to be re-elected, Bricker declared, "I think we ought to elect our own President and it is none of their business. I think we ought to take care of that matter without outside interference."

The Office of War Information has assigned a reporter to cover Bricker's news conference. The reporter stated his account would be shortwaved to the overseas listeners just as any other news event.

It will be recalled that the Republicans have charged that the Office of War Information transmitted abroad for the benefit of the members of the American armed forces only speeches and statements made by Roosevelt.

Licarros Gets New Post

Domei

MANILA, February 10.—The Malacanan has announced the appointment of Gregorio S. Licarros to the post of Assistant-Director of the Bureau of Budget and Accounts under the reorganized government. Mr. Licarros previously held the position of Assistant to the Auditor-General and Director of Budget.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The family and friends of the late Dr. F. PARAVICINI desire to express their sincere thanks for the many expressions of sympathy and flowers sent on the occasion of their recent bereavement.

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1944

Welcome to Ambassador Vargas

The Japanese nation's most enthusiastic welcome greets Jorge B. Vargas, the Philippine Republic's first Ambassador to Japan, who has just arrived to take up his new post. The new envoy is doubly welcome, first by reason of his official capacity and second by reason of his personal qualities.

Any representative from the Republic of the Philippines would be received with cordiality and honor in Japan, for Japan entertains the heartiest good will toward this neighboring and kindred country. The spectacle of this new republic rising as an independent and sovereign nation after centuries of oppression by alien masters has naturally aroused the keenest interest of the Japanese public. The vigorous and courageous manner in which the Filipino people, from dynamic President Laurel down to the humblest citizen, are tackling their heavy but honorable new responsibilities has won the sincere admiration of the Japanese people.

Particularly the fact that the Philippine nation, regaining its birthright as a real Asiatic country, is now moving determinedly forward to its rightful glorious destiny in close cooperation and harmony with its neighbors who share in common the same spirit and ideals of the Orient, calls forth the warmest feeling of fraternal comradeship, from the Japanese nation. Japan is proud of the privilege she has had of cooperating in the efforts of the builders of the new Philippines, and is happy to count the new nation as a comrade and ally. The welcome which Japan accords to the new Ambassador is a natural manifestation of these sentiments and a token of the pledge of continued and increased good will.

But the welcome which the Japanese nation accords to the Ambassador of the Philippines is made doubly cordial by the personal esteem which Mr. Vargas has already won in this country, for he is no stranger to the Japanese but a trusted and respected friend. In the early days of the present war, when the Japanese Forces had just driven the American intruders from the Philippines, it was Mr. Vargas who assumed the delicate and difficult task of adjusting his country to the new situation. The fact that the transition was effected so smoothly and so rapidly notwithstanding the natural confusion occurring as the aftermath of extensive military operations attests to the greatness of this man. Not a politician but a practical administrator with a far-sighted statesmanlike vision, a modest and self-effacing patriot who placed public responsibility above personal glory, a gentleman of character, he has already won an immortal place in his country's history as the man who laid the first foundations of the administration which has now so magnificently come into flower.

These are achievements which the Japanese nation has had ample opportunity to observe with admiration and appreciation, and it is honored that such a respected and distinguished personality has been selected to sojourn in its midst as Ambassador. His brief visit to Japan last autumn preparatory to the assumption of full independence by his country only served to raise his esteem all the more among the Japanese people, and they are pleased indeed that he has come among them once more, this time on a more permanent mission.

So Japan welcomes Ambassador Vargas with open arms and wishes him and his country utmost success and happiness in the days to come.

American Designs in Western Asia

The accentuated encroachments of the United States in Africa and Western Asia have recently drawn world-wide attention. The divergent changes brought about in the regions bordering on the Mediterranean and in the Balkans following the surrender of the Badoglio regime have profoundly affected the state of affairs in Syria, Arabia and the other parts of West Asia into which imperialistic American inroads have been made. Particularly affecting this region has been America's economic penetration which carries with it the definite objective of securing control of the petroleum production there.

The irresistible northward march of American power starting from North Africa and going into Arabia and over to Syria now threatens seriously the British sphere of influence extending from Egypt to Iraq as well as the French interests in North Africa. Because of that has arisen a serious and complicated controversy among these Western nations.

It is a known fact that the United States has been supporting the independence movement of the Arabs and meddling in the problems of the Lebanon Republic and the Mohammedans because she harbors insidious aspirations to effect an imperialistic penetration of these regions. It is further known that the American advance into Western Asia is being carried out with the definite aim of gaining control of the petroleum in these countries.

This American objective is revealed by the tremendous uproar being made in the United States concerning the anticipated exhaustion of petroleum in that country. The Americans say that America's petroleum resources will run dry in a little more than a decade and they feel that something must be done to meet the situation. It is recalled in this connection that the United States Government last summer dispatched official and private investigating missions to various parts of Western Asia and that in the meantime she has secured extensive petroleum concessions in Hejaz, along the Arabian coast of the Red Sea.

There is another episode which is highly indicative of the character of American imperialism in Western Asia. Last October, Saudi Arabia sent an envoy to the United States to pay respects to President Roosevelt. On that occasion, the Washington Star editorially commented that the petroleum in Arabia should be developed only by American capital and technique. Commenting on this suggestion made by the Washington Star, the London Times pointed out that the Iraq Petroleum Company had secured oil concessions in the territory along the Red Sea and voiced its apprehensions concerning the American penetration into Arabia.

In still another case of American meddling in Western Asiatic affairs, Professor Braddle of the University of California in a recent public statement urged the United States to take a hand in "emancipating the Mohammedans in Western Asia and North Africa". This drew quick response from the official organ of the Vichy Government, which pointed out that Braddle's assertion revealed the American intention to seize the French possessions in North Africa and Syria under the guise of "liberating the Mohammedans".

It is clear that the imperialistic American drive into Western Asia is part and parcel of its general scheme to control and subjugate the rest of the world.

A Year Ago Today

February 12, 1943

On top of the devastating damage inflicted on the Kweilin and Liuchow airfields in Kwangsi Province yesterday, four enemy strategic points in Kwangtung Province were hit today by large formations of Japanese fighter planes and bombers. The Army Air Units raided Fatkong, Tsingyuang, Szehui and Shiuhing, strategic enemy bases in Kwangtung Province, hammering military headquarters and barracks there effectively.

* * *

Submarines of the Imperial Navy sank six enemy vessels totaling 54,000 tons, off the eastern coast of Australia between the middle of January and the early part of this month, according to the announcement issued by the Imperial Headquarters.

* * *

The United States Lend-Lease Commission is expected to come to India shortly to open its office at New Delhi. Formerly the supply of arms to India by the United States was made through the British Government, but in view of the increasing importance of India in the anti-Axis front, it has been decided to supply arms and other materials to India directly from the United States.

* * *

The Iranian Cabinet resigned en bloc today. Ten Cabinet members out of 15 had tendered their resignations early this month when the Iranian Premier attempted to promulgate a decree endowing the American advisers a right to veto decisions made by the Cabinet.

* * *

The urgency of continuing and increasing aid to Chungking was voiced by Secretary of War Stimson at the session of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. He stated that if aid to Chungking under the Lend-Lease Law is given up, the Chungking regime will lose modern arms to fight Japanese Forces. "Not only is it necessary to continue the aid to Chungking but also it is urgent to increase it," he emphasized.

* * *

The Japanese Air Forces up to February 12 has raided Calcutta seven times, Chittagong 10 times and Fenni five times, in East India, according to a communique issued today by the British authorities.

East Asia's Political Framework

Each State, While Retaining Its Independence, Forms Part of Common Prosperity Region

Editor's Note: In the article entitled "The Political Framework of Greater East Asia is Complete," in the January number of the Gaiko Hyoron, Professor Jikichiro Kawahara, of the Chuo University, discusses (1) the essential character of Greater East Asia (2) the functions of Greater East Asiatic politics and (3) the political organization (structure) of Greater East Asia. He declares that the essential character of Greater East Asia was most clearly elucidated by the speeches made by the delegates of the participating countries at the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations, while as regards the functions of Greater East Asiaitc policies, that is, as to what Greater East Asia is going to do as a Common Prosperity Region, he says that it has been clearly and publicly set forth in the Joint Declaration adopted at the same Assembly. On the subject of the political organization (structure) of Greater East Asia, the writer expresses the following views of considerable significance.

Now, as to the question of the political organization or structure of Greater East Asia, the writer goes on. For the successful execution of political functions, ideals or objectives, we must have definite political organization or structure. Closely associated with the question of the political organization or structure of Greater East Asia are the problems concerned, firstly, with the scope of the Greater East Asia common prosperity region; secondly, with the basic principle of the constitution of the region; thirdly, with the matter of who operates the region and fourthly, with the machinery for its operation.

(1) With regard to the scope of the Greater East Asia common prosperity region, it cannot be rapidly fixed at the present stage, as it is a matter subject to changes and expansions. It may be assumed at the moment, however, that the region consists of the States which were represented at the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations. There are territories, besides these States, which are under Japan's military administration, and these regions, needless to say, fall within the scope of the common prosperity region. In considering the structure of Greater East Asia, however, we may direct attention chiefly to the countries which already form independent States.

(2) The question of the basic principle of the constitution of the Greater East Asia common prosperity region is linked to the question of the essential character of Greater East Asia. Each component State, while retaining its independence forms part of Greater East Asia. Its independence is inseparably connected with Greater East Asia as a whole, for it is as part of Greater East Asia that it enjoys independence. It had no independence in its true sense in the days previous to the coming into being of the common prosperity region of Greater East Asia.

Live in Perfect Harmony

All nations within the common prosperity region live in perfect harmony and common prosperity, with their proper place assured them. This principle governing the political organization of Greater East Asia is one unheard-of in history, and consequently it does not accord with any of the principles which governed unions of the States formed in the past.

The unions of States hitherto formed in the world may roughly be classified into two different forms. One is the form of federation, and the other is that of league like the League of Nations.

Federation takes a variety of forms as follows:

(a) First, we have what is called a personal union or dynastic union, in which two dynasites are united, as in the case of England and Hanover from 1714 to 1827.

(b) We have, then, what is called a real union in which two States, while retaining their respective independence almost completely, agree to have the same ruler permanently. Such a relationship once subsisted between Sweden nad Norway. It was legally stipulated that the King of Sweden should be the King of Norway at the same time. However, Norway had its independent National Assembly and local government system. It even possessed diplomatic independence. We also see that the Act of Union in 1707 converted the relationship between England and Scotland into that of a real union. The relationship thus forged between them was much closer than that existing between Sweden and Norway referred to above, for not only the ruling families but the National Assemblies of both countries were combined into one.

Is Combintaion of States

(c) Thirdly, we have what is called a confederation. A confederation means the combination of two or more than two States either permanently or for a definite period during which time certain specified portions of sovereign rights are entrusted to the Central Government, though the independence of each component State remains unaffected. The powers to be entrusted are usually confined to those concerning legislative and military matters. The enforcement of the law and the administraion of State business are left to the officials of the respective States within specified limits. Instances of this kind can be seen in the Union of North Germany from 1866 to 1870, in the erstwhile German Empire and in Switzerland.

(d) Fourthly, we have a form called federation. Under this system, the Central Government is vested not only with legislative but with executive and judicial powers also, with the result that the composite States are left with practically no independence. The United States of America, Canada and Australia afford examples of this form. Jenks described the British Empire as a federation for all practical purposes.

Thus, there are a variety of forms of union. These forms have some defects in common. One of the weak points inherent in them is that they do not evoke such enthusiasm in the populace over the union concerned as a racial or a centralized State does. Another weakness is that the complexity of administrative organs tends to hamper the smooth and speedy transaction of State business. This shortcoming is often manifest in the administration of the United States of America.

Permanent by Nature

Now, none of these forms of union can be adopted as the political structure of Greater East Asia. A Union of States is permanent by nature, and once it is organized it may be difficult for a component State to withdraw from it of its own free will. The obligations it imposes upon its member States are different from treaty obligations. It is true that there is a body of opinion which maintains that such a withdrawal is possible. At the time of the American Civil War, for instance the Southern States insisted that they could withdraw from the Union any time they pleased, and had the right of secession recognized in black and white. Even if withdrawal is possible, however, Japan would be placed in an impossible position if she had to obey the direction of the Central Government of a Union to which she belonged. This would be the case, even though Japan were to be in virtual control of the Central Government, since Japan would then be unable to see the sovereignty of the Emperor, maintained, as provided for in the Constitution. Moreover, such an arrangement would be contrary to the spirit of "mutual regard for the sovereignty and independence" as proclaimed in the Joint Declaration adopted at the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations.

Next, as to the form of league. The League of Nations is a typical example of this form. Japan was once a member of the League of Nations. As the League betrayed its deceptive peculiarities subsequently, however, she withdrew from it. The principle of the League of Nations was based on the abstract view of the equality of all States. Each member State had one vote and all decisions went by a majority vote. It often happened that the States which were not directly concerned in the issues under debate, menaced the vital interests of other States by casting their votes against their cause. This anomaly was most pronouncedly manifest at the Assembly of the League held to discuss the Lytton Report. Such a method of procedure is hardly calculated to promote just world peace. The common prosperity region of Greater East Asia is founded on moral principles of mutual aid and common prosperity, not on individualism or selfishness of the Anglo-American school.

Greater East Asia is not a confederation of the Western type, nor is it a League after the pattern of the League of Nations. It is a family-like system in which all composite peoples have their proper place and live in harmony with one another.

Legal Basis Exists

Not that Greater East Asia lacks a political organization, however. There does exist a legal basis for the organization of Greater East Asia, though it possesses neither an Assembly nor a Council such as the League of Nations had. There is no Central Government either such as a conferation possesses, but there exist treaties, protocols and joint declarations to forge close ties of relationship between Japan and other States. There are between Japan and China the Joint Declaration of Japan, Manchoukuo and China of November 30, 1940, the Sino-Japanese Treaty Joint Declaration concerning the cooperative prosecution of the war dated January 9, 1943, and the Sino-Japanese Pact of Alliance signed on October 30, 1943. Between Japan and Thailand we have the Japan-Thai Treaty concerning the maintenance of friend-

(Continued on Col. 1 Page 3)

WAR SCENE RE-ENACTED AT CORREGIDOR

Nature's Healing Hand Repairs Land in A Year

By FUSAO HAYASHI
Of the Army Press Corps
(From the Shukan Mainichi)

Once again the Japanese troop approached Corregidor. But what a great difference this time. Included in our party were a number of American soliders, garbed in miscellaneous attire, cheerfully eating rice from their food kits with their fingers.

The following day, they donned once more their regular uniforms—wore helmets, took up rifles, and maneuvered tanks—for the shooting of the war film, "Smite That Flag!"

Fast is the growth of tropical vegetation. I was amazed by the change that had been wrought in the island during the past one year. Not a thing had escaped the severe bombing of Japanese planes and the whole island had been absolutely shorn of every tangible object by shell fire. But with the lapse of a year, the land was already covered with a verdant carpet. One had to dig under the bushes in order to find something that recalled war devastation, for that part which human hands had failed to repair had been beautifully patched by Nature.

The shape of this island seen many times in news pictures and films, had resembled an ugly tadpole. But now it was like a park covered with acacia trees, under which motor roads ran, and every where were evident beautiful flowers.

The roofs of the three barracks for American army officers on the height of the island had been newly constructed but all other parts were full of shell marks. Amazed by the thoroughness of destruction, I was convinced that the Americans had good reason for throwing up their hands.

Bushes Reburned

The filming party found itself in an unexpected difficulty in that a suitable location could not be found for the story and preliminary preparations had to be made by throwing a can of oil over the bushes and setting fire to them.

The flat land with the water tank was selected as the site of the fierce fighting where the American troops surrender. Where formerly American barracks had stood and before they were reduced to ashes, the head of the location party addressed the Japanese soldiers—the injured soldiers who had actually fought in the battles of Bataan Peninsula and Corregidor and had been in a hospital in Manila for the past one year.

While the iron chains around the islands with Corregidor as the center remain firmly in the hands of the Imperial troops, Manila and the Philippines will be safe forever.

What lies under the verdure of Corregidor? Heaven only knows. But should enemy planes approach this island, every tree and every flower on the island will burst into flame and the whole island will belch forth like a volcanic eruption to destroy everyone of them.

The American war prisoners astonished us with their realistic acting, in such scenes as running into the underground tunnels and in creeping out with their up-raised hands. Director Abe declared himself to be very much satisfied.

I have travelled extensively over Manila, Borneo and Shonan during the past one month, but did not hear a single shot or meet an air raid by the enemy. Each morning I rose to read of the intensive war activities in the Southern Pacific, in Burma and the Yunnan border. On the map these do not appear to be very far from where we were. The enemy's frantic and fierce offensive from the eastern and southern parts of the Pacific are checked by an iron line running from Yunnan and Burma to New Guinea. And within this giant fortress there lies a peaceful region remote from scenes of warfare. I, a traveler from Japan, was astonished by the peaceful life of natives in Manila in the Philippines, in Cutin in Borneo and in Shonan in Malai.

Required 20 Years

According to the biography of Stanford Raffles, the British conqueror of Singapore and its first governor general, it took twenty years for the Britons, who had captured the territory from the Dutch, to completely suppress the resistance of the native population. We are fighting the Chungking troops who are the Anglo-Saxon bandits in the work of construction for New China. But here in the southern region we completely restored peace within only two years.

In reading the colonial history of the Dutch and Britishers, we are amazed by the barbarous atrocities committed by them against the native peoples especially at the beginning of their colonization. But after a century of such cruelty and barbarity, these European-controlled countries became great colonial empires.

To those who doubt the ability of the Japanese as administrators, I say, "Wait 20 years. The British have had an experience covering more than 100 years in the East. But only two years have passed since the declaration of the War of Greater East Asia. We are an alert and conscientious people. We will not only equal but surpass the British in the task to be done in East Asia, within one-fifth of their time—20 years."

War Aims of America

Growing Pressure of Conflict Upon Life of People Causes U.S. Public to Demand Security of Living

By YASAKA TAKAGI
Special to the Nippon Times and Contemporary Japan

Part II

The broad outline of America's war aims gathered from statements of leaders of the United States Government is as follows:

(a) President Roosevelt proclaimed, in his message to the Congress, at the outbreak of the present Pacific war, that it was the will of the American people, in the face of the "surprise offensive extending throughout the Pacific area," . . . against "the very life and safety of our nation," "to overcome this premeditated invasion . . . to win through to absolute victory," that "we will not only defend ourselves to the uttermost, but will make it certain that this form of treachery shall never again endanger us" (December 8, 1942). He referred to this war as one in which "the nation is fighting for its existence and its future life"; "a war . . . for a world in which this nation and all that this nation represents will be safe for our children" (radio address, December 9), and asserted that "the sources of international brutality . . . must be absolutely and finally broken" to save the world from the rule "by the principles of gangsterism." In his message of December 15, 1941, he mentioned as "certain basic principles, which should govern international relations" and which had been "steadfastly advocated" by the United States in the course of the last negotiations with Japan, the four general principles presented in the note of October 2, 1941. Then he described the war, as would be expected, in the following words:

> We are now at war. We are fighting in self-defense. We are fighting in defense of our national existence, of our right to be secure, of our right to enjoy the blessings of peace. We are fighting in defense of principles of law and order and justice, against an effort of unprecedented ferocity to overthrow those principles and to impose upon humanity a regime of ruthless domination by unrestricted and arbitrary force.

In the annual message (January 6, 1942) he mentioned as war "objectives": "the objective of smashing the militarism . . . ; the objective of liberating the subjugated nations; and the objective of establishing and securing freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom from want and freedom from fear everywhere in the world."

The last objective sounded especially familiar, for it was fresh in everyone's memory that, just a year ago, the President had proclaimed "four fundamental human freedoms," expressing his grave concern over the "direct attack upon the democratic way of life."

In his budget message next day (January 7, 1942), he said: ". . . we are determined to pay whatever price we must to preserve our way of life." During the same year he has made mention of war aims a few times. On one of these occasions, he said: "In the concept of the four freedoms, in the basic principles of the Atlantic Charter, we have set for ourselves high goals, unlimited objectives" (September 3, 1942).

It was in the annual message of 1943 that President Roosevelt, after describing extensively the progress of war activities, took up, with reference to broad aims beyond the winning of the war, the last two of the four freedoms, as matters of great concern of "the men in our armed forces" and "the people at home" alike. He dealt quite fully with the question of assurance of "permanent employment"—freedom from want, and the question of lasting peace, of "a decent, secure, peaceful life for every man everywhere"—freedom from fear.

The same idea of four freedoms appeared also in his more recent pronouncements. The general trend would seem to be a marked emphasis of "unconditional surrender" since the Casablanca Conference and recurrence of assurance of full employment, which apparently reflects growing notion of "national interest" among the American people.

(b) Secretary of State Hull made an important broadcast on July 23, 1942, in which he said that the objective of the present conflict for each of the United Nations "is the preservation of its freedom, its homes, its very existence." He made another reference this spring on the "universally applicable" principles of international policy in his address on the Pan-American Day (April 14, 1943) and said:

> In this great drama, amid the clash of arms, in our march forward for military victory, it is more important than ever for us all to keep clearly before mankind the principle to which we have dedicated ourselves. The success of the inter-American family of nations rests on observance of the principles of sovereignty, equality, law, order, justice, morality, non-intervention, friendliness and cooperation. We emphasized these principles insistently at a time when they were being increasingly neglected and ignored and were even subjected to scoffing and derision.

His attitude was made even clearer in his recent address of September 12. He begins with accepting the assumption that "the foreign policy of any country must be expressive of that country's fundamental national interests." He then proceeds to state:

> Beyond final victory, our fundamental national interests are just as they always have been in the assuring of our national security and the fostering of the economic and social well-being of our people. To maintain these interests, our foreign policy must necessarily deal with current conditions and must plan for the future in the light of the concepts and beliefs which we, as a nation, accept for ourselves as the guiding lines of our international behavior.

And as outstanding among these beliefs, he mentions substantially the following six items: (1) All peoples' right to enjoyment of liberty; (2) equality among sovereign nations; (3) non-interference in internal affairs; (4) peaceful settlement of international disputes and respect for international law and order; (5) non-discrimination in economic opportunity and treatment; and (6) international cooperation founded on the principles of liberty, justice, morality and law.

These are the rules of conduct, according to Secretary of State Hull, on which a system of international relations is to be established. Such new system was the goal of common efforts of the United Nations; and the Atlantic Charter is said to be the representative declaration of such common endeavors.

Secretary Hull also emphasizes the necessity of organized international cooperation, especially establishment of structures for coercion, for the maintenance of peace. This last point, by the way, was a subject which had come to be discussed by various leaders, such, for instance as former, President Hoover in his address of December, 18, 1942.

(c) Former Undersecretary of State Welles has probably made more pronouncements than any other public man regarding America's war aims. While he has frequently declared that, the American people were fighting for the independence of their nation, and "for the right to live in a decent and a peaceful world" (e. g. Boston address of October 12, 1942), it is noteworthy that, early this year, he publicly stated (somewhat similarly to Secretary Hull's admission in his September 12 address) that the determining factor of American foreign policy was "what the American people believe is their real, their practical self-interest" (February 4, 1943, Maryland University address).

In his Toronto University address (February 26), he brings out the question of full employment for the people as one worthy of very thorough discussion and implementation among nation; and then he makes the following remarks:

> What the people of the United States are striving for, I am persuaded, is exactly what the people of Canada are striving for; they seek the attainment of the noble objectives set forth in the Atlantic Charter. They seek to achieve these not because of any altruistic motives, not through the dictates of any theoretical idealism, but rather because they believe that the attainment of these objectives will be in their own self-interest.

His address at the New York State Chamber of Commerce (April 1) was conspicuous because of his discussion of "the problem of maintaining the present level of employment and at the same time reabsorbing millions of demobilized soldiers." In his Pan-American Day address, he pointed out that "vast strides toward the attainment of the standard of living and of individual security" was a "great challenge of post-war world to inter-American relations." Such repeated considerations of the living and security of the people seem to reflect significantly the popular idea of war and peace.

It may not be entirely out of place to add here a word regarding the trend of public opinion in the United States. With the growing pressure or pinch of the total war upon the life of the people, the popular demand for the realistic national interest, especially the maintenance and security of living, seems to have come increasingly upon the surface, and loomed large in the popular discussions of post-war problems and objectives of war. Thus an interdependent relationship between the recent tendency in the statements of public men

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Solid Front Cooperation
Behind the Guns!

Nippon Times
Evening

Smash All Obstacles and
Come Out Victorious!

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Press Comments

Saturday, February 12
ASAHI—National Registration
TOKYO SHIMBUN—American Atrocities

National Registration

ASAHI—The order for all 100,000,000 Japanese to get to their combat posts has been issued from time to time but some of us, even while doing our best in our present occupations, must feel that perhaps there are other occupations in which we may be able more directly to be of service in increasing the fighting strength of our country or some work which we can do in our spare moments from our regular occupations. The expansion of the national registration system just announced comes as an answer to the patriotic ardor that is in us and will enable us to await our being sent to combat posts in the same spirit as the men summoned to the colors.

Hitherto there have been a system of registration of specially trained men and a national registration system of a sort but in the former case it has been confined to males of between 16 and 50 years of age and in the latter to males of between 16 and 45 and females of between 16 and 25 years of age. They have also been not very thoroughly enforced so that it is quite possible that many who ought to have been registered have not been. This time the two systems have been combined and the age limits extended above and below, the males to be amenable between 12 and 60 and females between 12 and 40. Thus, the registration system will cover the range of all Japanese who are able to work. By this registration the quality and volume of labor power available will become accurately known and a better-planned distribution of labor, including regional considerations, will become possible.

The first registration is to be carried out on February 22 simultaneously with the emergency census-taking and the registration wardens will be concurrently census-takers, which will make for accuracy. It is hoped that the people will cooperate with these men in charge by promptly giving all the particulars needed to fill in the forms.

It is provided in the new registration system that the particulars regarding one's occupations and household conditions should be set down as fully as possible. This is intended, no doubt, to take a sympathetic concern regarding one's livelihood. There can be doubt that home life is the foundation of national life and the importance of the family system has often been mentioned. But with the war situation as tense as it is at present we must refrain from emphasizing home conditions too much. Having sent our fathers, husbands, sons and brothers to the front, we are prepared to face the extinction of our families if need be for the sake of our country's rise. The women must be prepared as much as men to respond to the call of their country.

American Atrocities

TOKYO SHIMBUN.—That the Americans at large are lacking in the virtues necessary as civilized human beings and are prone to commit acts contrary to their profession of Christianity can be seen from their persecution of Negroes and lynchings which make one doubt the progress of mankind. Their fiendish acts of bestial cruelty far more glaring than their persecution of the Negroes have been reported time and again in connection with the current war.

In November last year they sank the hospital ship Buenos Aires Maru in the waters west of Kavieng, despite the absolute distinctness of the marks on the ship indicating its nature, thus reducing the Hague treaty to a mere scrap of paper. They machine-gunned the survivors in life-boats and killed a number of nurses. In this connection, it is to be recalled that at Guadalcanal, the Americans on tanks ran over the bodies of wounded Japanese. These are acts of barbarism typical of the bestial Americans.

The real nature of the hypocritical Americans who have pretended to be the policemen of the world's justice and humanity has been exposed through their 12 attacks on our hospital ships, their compelling of Japanese internees in America to work at the point of bayonets and their violation of Japanese women stranded in their country by the war. In the face of such atrocities committed by them, they have forfeited every right to protest over any reprisals we may see fit to make. Yet, in utter disregard of their own atrocities, the United States authorities have spread utterly groundless rumors regarding our treatment of American war prisoners. Secretary of State Cordell Hull is endeavoring in this way to deceive the world with brazen-faced impudence.

Our treatment of war prisoners is perfectly just and humane, as the inspection party of the International

(Continued on Col. 1 Page 2)

DETERMINATION FOR VICTORY was re-pledged by thousands of Japanese subjects who thronged the plaza fronting the Imperial Palace on the occasion of Kigensetsu, yesterday. Equally stirring scenes are reported from other nations of Greater East Asia, which joined Japan on the same day in celebrating the auspicious 2,604th anniversary of the Empire's founding.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

February 11

Our troops on the Eastern Front again repulsed numerous strong enemy attacks in the area west of Nikopol, south of Krivoirog, west of Cherkassy, east of Shashkoff, south of the Beresina, at Vitebsk as well as in the area between Luga and Lake Peipus in fierce fighting which is still going on in several sectors. Local dents were ironed out in counter-thrusts. The enemy fighting groups were smashed in several successful counter-attacks and the enemy was thrown back at various points.

South of Pogrebitsche, a Soviet force which had been encircled in the rear of the front was annihilated. The enemy lost 1,200 prisoners and 700 dead as well as numerous weapons and other war material. In the area south of the Pripjet marshes, troops of a German panzer division in a surprise thrust smashed a strong Soviet cavalry formation.

In the central front sector, the Lower Saxonian 131st Infantry Division under the command of General Jordan with Major-General Weber as deputy commander together with the East Prussian 206th Infantry Division, commanded by Lieutenant-General Hitter, particularly distinguished themselves.

Aprilia Depot Taken

On the Nettuno bridgehead, the mopping up of the Aprilia area was continued and the railway station of Aprilia was captured. All enemy attacks against the new German lines were foiled by the concentrated fire from all weapons.

Since the beginning of their landing operations, the Americans and British lost over 4,000 prisoners and 89 tanks in the Nettuno area. The enemy landing head is exposed to the incessant heavy fire of German long-range guns.

On the southern Italian front, northwest of Cassino, lively fighting activity lasted throughout the day. The enemy who had penetrated into the northern part of Cassino was again driven out of the ruins of this town by our brave tank grenadiers in close range fighting. A height which had been lost northeast of Cassino was recaptured in a counter-attack.

Along the rest of the Italian front, the enemy carried out major attacks against our hill positions east of the Gulf of Gaeta, the attacks of which were, however, repelled partly by our concentrated fire and partly by counter-thrusts.

Escort vessels of a German convoy shot down in the maritime area of Monaco five out of eight attacking enemy fighters and bombers. Two more planes were lost by the enemy in an air engagement.

German long-range fighter bombers off the eastern coast of Iceland sank one enemy tanker of 8,000 tons.

51 Raiders Downed

American bomber formations with strong fighter escort in the noon hours of February 10 penetrated the middle German area. The German air defenses, immediately going into action, prevented the enemy from carrying out a concentrated attack. The bombs, dropped indiscriminately, hit in particular residential quarters of the town of Brunswick. Altogether 51 enemy planes including 32 four-engined bombers, were shot down in the course of fierce aerial combats or by anti-aircraft fire, according to incomplete reports available so far.

Last night, enemy planes dropped bombs on places in northern and western Germany.

As already announced in a special communique, German U-boats, during the first days of February, sank nine enemy vessels totaling 62,000 gross register tons as well as eight cargo sailing boats in the North Atlantic and the Indian Ocean. In addition, one enemy ship was torpedoed.

New Revolt Outbreak Reported in Bolivia; Details Still Lacking

Domei

LISBON, February 11.—Another revolution took place in Bolivia, according to New York reports quoting radio broadcasting from Chile. It is reported that Interior Minister Arturo Taborga has been arrested, while many members of the Bolivian Congress are being deported, but so far no concrete reports are yet available.

F.D.R. Denies Revision

Special

LISBON, February 11.—President Franklin Roosevelt denied any knowledge of the revision of the United States policy toward the French Committee for National Liberation, headed by General Charles de Gaulle, in North Africa, according to a report from Washington. It was declared here that only such problems which would result in case of an anti-Axis invasion of France were discussed with the Algiers committee.

Mrs. Vargas Thanks Domei for Speedy News Of Filipino Envoy's Safe Arrival in Japan

Special

MANILA, February 10.—Mrs. Jorge B. Vargas, wife of the first Philippine Ambassador to Tokyo, this evening expressed joy and appreciation upon receipt of the news that her husband had arrived safely in Japan.

Mrs. Vargas said, "I am very happy to hear that my husband is in Tokyo, and sincerely thank the Domei News Agency here for immediately informing me of his safe arrival."

In an interview, she declared, "I am sure that the Ambassador will exert his utmost to further cement the friendly relations between Japan and the Philippines."

Mrs. Vargas added, "I am sure my husband is determined to carry out the heavy mission entrusted to him and, as the first Philippine Ambassador to Japan, he will not fail to serve his country and his people."

Unable to hold back tears of happiness, Mrs. Vargas said, "Oh, I am so happy."

Meanwhile, President Jose P. Laurel, as well as Foreign Minister Claro M. Recto, also expressed thanks for being informed of the safe arrival in Japan of Ambassador Vargas and his suite.

RAID ON PAPAL VILLA KILLS 500 PERSONS

Refugees at Castell Gandolfo Gardens Being Transferred to Rome

Special

VATICAN CITY, February 11.—Five hundred persons were killed in the recent anti-Axis bombing raid on the Pope's summer residence, Castell Gandolfo, it was estimated today.

Up to yesterday, 400 bodies have been extricated from the debris and ruins of the completely destroyed Collegium de Propaganda Fide. It is feared that an additional 100 are still beneath the ruins.

Among the thousands of fugitives who have been camping for weeks in the Castell Gandolfo gardens, 60 were found to have been injured.

It is believed that many more dead and wounded are lying in the spacious garden grounds. The injured, in the meantime, are being transported to the San Giovanni hospital in Rome. The rescue work is being conducted by the director-general of all the technical departments of Vatican City, Peitro Galeazi.

This morning, Galeazi went to the Castell Gandolfo to organize the transportation of 1,000 fugitives to Rome, as the Pope has ordered that they all be sent to that city. The Pope is of the opinion that it is no longer safe for fugitives to stay at the Castell Gandolfo.

Suffers Another Raid

Domei

ROME, February 11.—Radio Vatican reports that the Pope's summer residence, Castell Gandolfo, has been bombed again by Anglo-American planes. It was reported that the enemy planes approached in numerous waves and dropped heavy caliber bombs which fell on papal ground, causing heavy destruction.

Some bombs hit the Collegium de Propaganda Fide which forms one block with the papal villa, where numerous families who had been bombed out previously, had found shelter. Many of these refugees were killed and wounded.

The Vatican City paper, Osservatore Romano, confirms that many bombs fell on papal territory causing serious damages and loss of lives. The paper emphasizes that the building of the Collegium de Propaganda Fide was completely wrecked. Moreover, the journal reported that the Vatican had lodged an official protest against this latest bombing of papal territory.

It will be recalled that in the last attack made by the Anglo-American airmen on the Castell Gandolfo, the neighboring Convent was completely destroyed and numerous nuns were killed.

London-Moscow Line Set

Special

LISBON, February 11.—The first radio-telephone communication between London and Moscow will be opened shortly, according to a report received here. The communications, it was revealed, will be reserved for use by the State and the press.

KIGENSETSU FETED WITH FITTING RITES BY ALL E. ASIATICS

Recto Exchanges Toasts With Nippon Envoy in P.I.; Shonan Holds Ceremonies

Special

MANILA, February 11.—On the occasion of the observance of Kigensetsu, Foreign Minister Claro M. Recto called on Japanese Ambassador Shozo Murata at the latter's official residence at 11 a.m. today.

The Foreign Minister was accompanied by Foreign Vice-Minister Emilio Abello and Teodoro Evangelista, Director of Political Affairs.

Mr. Recto extended felicitations to Ambassador Murata and exchanged toasts in celebration of Kigensetsu.

Shonan Fetes Kigensetsu

Special

SHONAN, February 11.—With thoughts centered on prosecuting the war to a victorious finish, Shonan today observed Kigensetsu. With the day declared a public holiday, most Government departments, and business houses remained closed. Rising Sun flags were hoisted at every household.

Early this morning visits were made by the people to the Shonan Shrine and War Memorial to offer prayers to the war dead, while comfort visits were made to hospitals to enquire after the sick and wounded soldiers.

Varied programs of entertainment are scheduled to begin this evening.

P.I. Extends Felicitations

Special

MANILA, February 11.—In an editorial captioned "Kigensetsu and the Philippines," the Tribune this morning declared that "this is the most auspicious occasion for the 100,000,000 subjects of the Japanese Empire and we in the Philippines extend our sincere felicitations to the leader of East Asia together with the other Asian peoples who have found their proper places within the framework of co-existence and co-prosperity."

The Tribune declared that the principle of universal brotherhood on which the Japanese Empire was established has been universalized and crystallized into the Asian co-prosperity region.

Continuing, the paper pointed out that "the Philippines, one major link in the chain of East Asiatic nations, had obtained her independence on October 14 last year", adding "Our life as a free nation is only short but we have not been slow in laying the foundation of our free existence.

"Realizing fully well the magnitude of the task ahead, particularly

(Continued on Col. 6 Page 2)

STALIN GIVES CHURCHILL REPLY ON BORDER ISSUE

Voices Objection to Some Members of Pole Regime

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 11.—Soviet Premier Josef Stalin replied today to the memorandum on the Soviet-Polish controversy written by Prime Minister Winston Churchill and handed to him by British Ambassador to Moscow, Archibald John Clark Kerr, according to London reports.

Special

LISBON, February 11.—Premier Josef Stalin, in a personal letter to Prime Minister Winston Churchill, has reportedly voiced the Soviet Union's objections to some members of the exiled Polish regime at London, according to a dispatch received here.

The statement of the Soviet viewpoint apparently followed closely the reply made by the Soviet Union to United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull's offer of mediation. It will be recalled that in this answer, the Soviets had told Hull that the time was not yet ripe for United States help in solving the difficulty.

In Stalin's reply to Churchill's letter, it is believed that Stalin had gone further and declared his reluctance to deal with certain members of the Polish government in exile at London, whom he alleged to be anti-Russian.

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 11.—Prime Minister Winston Churchill has decided to report to the House of Commons shortly on the world war situation and international conditions since the Teheran Conference, it is reported.

Speedy Japanese Operations in Burma Frustrate All Enemy War Plans in Area

British 5th, 7th Armies Dealt Annihilative Blows; Confusion, Alarm Rampant

By Domei War Correspondent

ON INDO-BURMA WAR FRONT, February 9.—In less than four days since the launching of the Japanese offensives on the Indo-Burmese border, the enemy attempt to invade Burma has been completely frustrated.

In this sector, the enemy forces including the British 5th and 7th Army divisions have been completely disorganized. With lightning speed, the Japanese troops advanced in several columns through the offsets of the Mayu Range.

One of the Nippon contingents, which penetrated the enemy lines at Buthidaung as early as February 7, reached a strategic point behind the enemy main force. Taken unawares, the enemies were put in confusion and now in groups of 500-600 are seeking an opening for escape.

Meanwhile, a Japanese Force, after successfully crossing the Mayu River near Taung Bazaar advanced southward and brought pressure to bear upon the enemy rear in cooperation with another Japanese Unit which advanced north from the vicinity of Buthidaung.

In this sector, the Japanese main force cut off the enemy retreat on February 8 and now an encirclement has been thrown around the main body of the enemy which is being gradually tightened.

Menaced by the speedy Japanese movements, the enemy line, facing Buthidaung, has been completely disorganized. It is observed that the powerful enemy forces which have been surrounded by the Japanese in the sector northwest of Buthidaung are now suffering from lack of air-transported provisions and war supplies.

South of the foot of the Mayu Range, enemy forces of approximately 3,000 strong, equipped with about 100 trucks and many armored cars are blindly seeking a way of retreat through the steep terrain.

Meanwhile, alarmed by the disastrous defeat suffered by the British troops on the right bank of the Mayu River, several enemy battalions which were isolated on the left bank of the same river have commenced a hasty retreat. However, the enemy chances of escape through the Japanese encirclement are seen as slim. It is also observed that several enemy vessels are being kept in readiness on the rivers and the sea to ferry over the troops.

Meantime, the Imperial Army Air Units in cooperation with the Japanese Land Forces are cutting off the enemy retreat by bombing and strafing the bewildered foe and intercepting and shooting down the enemy planes.

BRITISH ADMIT INDIA NOT READY FOR WAR

Material, Labor Lack Slows Up Construction Of Military Facilities

Special

LISBON, February 11.—"India is not an offensive base yet," Lieutenant-General Sir Wilfrid G. Lindseil, principal British administrative officer of the Indian command woefully admitted at the press conference at New Delhi today, according to a New Delhi dispatch.

He stated that the ports, harbors, railways, workshops, airfields and depots in India need much further improvement and development.

Speaking of airfields, he declared that much more work remains to be done, adding that the existing runways will have to be improved, made wider, longer and stronger.

"Such work," he continued, "requires immense quantities of concrete and a large labor force, both of which are at present deficient." To make up for such deficiencies is one of the many problems which Lindsell has yet to tackle.

One of Lindsell's worst headaches, however, is the coal shortage, the dispatch revealed. Coal in large quantities is needed both for the transportation system and for the steel plants whose products in turn are required by practically every war factory.

The coal shortage is, however, seasonal, Lindsell declared. At this season the coal miners drift back to their farms to gather their winter crops. In ordinary times this shortage is not felt because of the usual reserve.

The dispatch disclosed that the anti-Axis supply headquarters has yet to experience tremendous difficulties inasmuch as this front is situated at what is generally described as the "end of the line." It was revealed that the supplies which are reaching India at present are not sufficient to make India into an effective offensive base.

Reich Bombs Scotland

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 11.—German bomber plane units raided the northeastern part of Scotland last night, the British Air Ministry announced today.

U.S. NOTIFIES JAPAN ON PRISONERS' CARE

Steffinius Says Note Regarding Treatment Already Sent Here

Domei

LISBON, February 11.—The note of the United States Government to Japan concerning the question of treatment of war prisoners has already been transmitted to the Japanese Government, announced Under-secretary of State Edward Stettinius, Jr., at the press conference today, according to Washington reports.

However, he stated that Japanese repercussion to the note was not yet known.

Opposes Wage Revision

Special

LISBON, February 11.—The United States Congress dealt President Franklin Roosevelt another staggering blow today when it refused to modify the "little steel wage formula" to compensate the wage earners for any rise in the living costs resulting from the legislation that would abolish the food subsidies, according to a Washington dispatch.

The little steel formula prohibits any wage increase over 15 per cent of the January, 1941, level.

By a vote of 46 to 12, the Senate today defeated the amendment by Senator Claude Pepper, Florida Democrat, which would have directed Roosevelt to authorize the new wage ceiling three per cent higher than that established by the so-called wage stabilization formula.

Shouting down the compromise food stamp plan and counter-proposals to relax the wage controls, the Senate also approved by a 43 to 28 vote a flat ban against the Government payment of subsidies to hold down consumer prices. This measure goes to the House which is expected to approve the Senate

(Continued on Col. 3 Page 3)

Soviets Bomb Finland

Domei

HELSINKI, February 11.—The Soviet air force in a formation of 150 planes raided the city of Kotka, Finland, for two hours last night causing casualties of two dead and two injured, Finnish military authorities announced today.

Roosevelt Admits Poor Anti-Axis Results In Italy; King Sees More Losses Mounting

Special

LISBON, February 11.—The military situation of the anti-Axis forces on their beachhead south of Rome was described as "very tense" by President Franklin Roosevelt at his press conference today, according to a Washington dispatch.

The President stated that he was praying for good weather.

Fears Terrible Reverses

Special

LISBON, February 11.—Canadian Prime Minister William MacKenzie King told the delegates of the Canadian Congress of Labor that "we are witnessing the possibility of terrible reverses in Italy that may prolong the war not for days or months but for years," according to a dispatch from Ottawa.

The statement made to delegates who interviewed King at his office reflected the growing apprehension of the anti-Axis countries over the sluggishness of the Italian operations and over the strong German counter-attack, which is feared might drive the anti-Axis forces into the sea from the Nettuno beachhead.

ARMY EAGLES BOMB SUICHUAN AIR BASE; 6 PLANES SMASHED

Nippon Airmen Utilize Moonlight to Carry Out Three Furious Attacks

Domei

AT A CENTRAL CHINA FRONT BASE, February 11.—A Japanese Army Air Unit at midnight yesterday bombed the Suichuan airfield, Kiangsi Province, which is an advanced base of the American air force in China. All the Japanese planes returned safely to their base.

The crack Japanese Army bomber plane unit, availing itself of the moonlight then prevailing, made a sudden attack on the airfield, where the enemy had been showing signs of making sorties.

Braving fierce anti-aircraft batteries, the unit intensively repeated the attacks three times, blasting the runway and the military facilities around. The enemy's large-sized and small-sized planes on the ground, aggregating five to six, were also smashed in the night attacks.

Enemy Bases Raided

Special

NANKING, February 11.—With improvement of weather conditions during the past week, the Japanese Army Air Force in intensified air attacks successfully blasted various enemy airfields in China, the Headquarters of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China announced today.

It stated that Japanese Army Air Units raided and heavily damaged the enemy runways and war installations in a surprise-raid on Laohokow, Hupeh Province, on February 5 and Hanchungfu and Sianfu, key strategic points in Shensi Province, on February 9 and 10 respectively.

The announcement also added that yesterday Japanese Army raiders taking advantage of the bright moonlight hit Suichwanhsien, Kiangsi Province, and blasted five or six grounded enemy planes of various types.

Foe Routed in Mengchiang

Domei

KALGAN, February 11.—The composite results scored by the Japanese forces during January in the course of their operations against the Chungking and Chinese Communist troops in the Mengchiang area follow:

Battles fought numbered 51 of which 24 were waged against the Chinese Communist troops; number of enemy troops engaged totaled 4,616 of which 2,200 were Communists; 305 enemy bodies were left behind of which 71 were Communists, and 52 were taken prisoners of which 27 were Communist troops.

War trophies captured included two light machine guns, 42 rifles, 518 rounds of ammunition, seven pistols, three guns, 60 hand grenades and many other supplies.

Soviets Deny Army Party Dispatched to Bulgaria

Domei

MOSCOW, February 10.—In refutation of the report published by the Dagens Nyheter, Swedish newspaper, concerning the dispatch of a Soviet military mission to Bulgaria and the expected great change in the Soviet-Bulgarian relation, the Soviet Government issued the following statement through the Tass News Agency today.

"As a report from its Zurich correspondent, the Dagens Nyheter, not only reported that several Soviet military officers arrived in Sofia to cooperate with Colonel Sogolov, the Soviet military officer stationed in Bulgaria, but also stated there may be a change in the Soviet-Bulgarian relation. But such reports are absolutely groundless and even the name of Colonel Sogolov is fictitious."

Badoglio Regime Expands

Domei

LISBON, February 10.—The transfer of control over southern Italy as well as over Sicily and Sardinia Islands to the Badoglio regime of Italy as from tomorrow was announced today by General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, British Commander of the anti-Axis Forces in the Mediterranean Area.

The Badoglio puppet regime hitherto deprived of its executive power since its surrender to the anti-Axis camp has been placed under the control of the Amgot.

NETAJI ENCOURAGES FREE INDIA TROOPS

Bose Hails Comrades For Gallant Advance On Arakan Front Line

Domei

RANGOON, February 11.—With the advance of the Azad Hind Army toward its objective within India in cooperation with the Japanese Forces, Subhas Chandra Bose, Commander-in-Chief of the Indian National Army, yesterday, issued the following order to his fighting men:

"The world's attention is now focussed on the Arakan Front. The glorious advance of the Indian National Army, now fighting in close cooperation with the Japanese Forces, will completely smash the plan of the British-American troops who intend to start counter-offensives in that region. I firmly believe that the brave action of our soldiers on the Arakan Front will stimulate the fighting spirit of the entire officers and men of the Indian National Army.

"Our long-hoped-for advance has been started. We are fully determined to continue our advance, waving the tricolor Indian national flag that has now been hoisted atop the Arakan mountains. Officers and men of the Indian National Army, now is the time for you to advance along the road to victory with the slogan 'Liberty or Death.' We will not and must not stop until we gain the ultimate victory."

See Victory Ahead

Special

SAIGON, February 10.—Expressing the jubilation of the 6,000 Indian residents in French Indo-China over the news of the Indian National Army's participation in the current Arakan operations, Sheik Mohamed, head of the Indo-China Chapter of the Indian Independence League, today, issued a statement voicing full confidence in victory.

The statement reads:

"The Indians in Indo-China are delighted beyond measure to hear that the Indian National Army has started its drive against the Anglo-Americans and that the operations are progressing favorably. The second war of independence has thus begun in earnest and we are absolutely certain that this time we will be free.

"We Indians in Indo-China, under the able guidance of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, are ready and willing to make all-out efforts for independence. The odds are in our favor. God's grace and the sympathy of the world at large are with us and we have the unstinted help and support of the Japanese Government and nation. All these are sure indications of a full and complete victory for us."

Indians Observe Festival

Special

SHONAN, February 10.—In deference to the request of Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, who asked the Indians in East Asia to exercise discretion in their celebration of religious festivals, local Indians on Tuesday observed Thaipusam quietly at all Hindu temples here. The celebrations were confined to prayers and worship.

Newfoundland's Self-Rule Clarified Before Commons

Special

LISBON, February 11.—The British Undersecretary for the Dominions, Stan Emerys Evans, today told the House of Commons during the debate on self-government for Newfoundland that the British Government is taking steps now to ascertain the view of the people of Newfoundland, so that they will be in a position to decide for themselves what sort of government they wish to set up, according to a London dispatch.

Evans added that it was the British Government's intention to take up the question of self-government of Newfoundland immediately after the war.

In answering the question why Newfoundland would not be represented at the forthcoming conference of Prime Ministers of the Dominions, Evans declared that it would be a meeting of self-governing Dominions which controlled their own foreign policy.

"The Secretary for the Dominions," he said, "would represent Newfoundland during these conversations if any question about Newfoundland arose."

Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

Red Cross Society has testified. It is clear that the American authorities have not scruples to invent stories where facts are wanting in an endeavor to fan the hatred of Americans toward the Japanese and to divert the attention of the world from their own atrocities. The most unspeakable part of this vile intrigue is that by such means the American authorities intend to justify the even greater atrocities than those already committed, which they may wish to perpetrate in the future.

2 YEARS AFTER SINGAPORE (I) Bronzed and stalwart members of the Indian National Army train furiously and energetically, day and night, imbued with the determination to "Follow the Japanese Army . . . Observe Its Might." They are seen above preparing for their march to Delhi for liberation of India on Chiyoda Hill, in Shonan, the former scene of a terrific battle in the capture of Singapore.

MANCHOUKUO DECIDES TO UP ELECTRIC POWER

Generation, Distribution Systems Will Be Unified

Domei

HSINKING, February 11.—As a measure for placing the hydro-electric generation construction works and the electric distribution system under a single control in order to improve the electric power service throughout the country, the Manchoukuo Government today announced that a decision has been made to form a new company through the amalgamation of the Hydro-Electric Construction Bureau and the Manchoukuo Electric Company. This decision will be put into effect on April 1.

Under the present system, the Hydro-Electric Construction Bureau is undertaking the construction of hydro-electric generation plants, and the Manchoukuo Electric Company is generating electricity by the caloric system as well as undertaking the distribution of electricity. But as the necessity of unifying the electric generation system and the electric distribution setup has been most keenly felt, the Government arrived at this radical decision.

Under the new system, it is hoped to harmonize the operation of the hydraulic and caloric generation systems to meet the ever-increasing demand for electric power.

To effect the amalgamation of the two organizations, Minister of Economy Yuan Ching-tse has been appointed chairman of the Amalgamation Committee.

The hydro-electric generation stations operated by the Hydro-Electric Construction Bureau, as well as those under construction by the Bureau, will be transferred to the new company as the Government's investment. The ¥75,000,000 invested by the Manchoukuo Government in the Yalu Hydro-Electric Company will be also transferred to the new company.

Forrestal Sees MacArthur

Domei

LISBON, February 10.—James V. Forrestal, United States Undersecretary of Navy, who arrived in Melbourne to inspect the front line, is reported to have conferred today with General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis Forces in Southwestern Pacific, at his headquarters, according to reports from Melbourne.

Heavy Losses Predicted For Anti-Axis Invasion, Says Aussie Ex-Premier

Special

LISBON, February 11.—The losses and dangers which the coming invasion of western Europe will have in store for the anti-Axis will be so big that the losses hitherto suffered will be small, former Australian Prime Minister Robert Menzies declared before the Australian Parliament today, according to a Canberra dispatch. He warned against viewing the invasion as "a mere formality and a prelude to German defeat. It will be the most dangerous undertaking of this war," he declared, adding that the year 1944 will be the most critical year of this war.

U.S. Notifies Japan On Prisoners' Care

(Continued From Page 1)

amendments and send the bill to the White House where the presidential veto is said to be almost certain.

Admits U.S. Oil Depleted

Special

LISBON, February 11.—President Franklin Roosevelt denied that the question of the world-wide distribution of oil was discussed at the Teheran Conference in a meeting with the press today, according to a Washington dispatch.

Roosevelt described the New York Times report which made this charge as a "shot in the dark."

At the same press conference, however, Roosevelt defended the plan worked out by the United States for building the new oil pipe line at the cost of $165,000,000 from Saudi Arabia to the Mediterranean. He started that the United States oil reserves were exhausted and that the Arabian project was a safeguard for the future.

Prisoners Given Paroles

On the auspicious occasion of the third Kigensetsu yesterday since the commencement of the War of Greater East Asia, the Justice Ministry granted paroles to 226 model prisoners in 56 prisons throughout the country.

Firmly resolved to serve the nation in her decisive wartime structure, each in his newly adjusted life in the world, the paroled prisoners were accompanied home by family members, relatives and friends that came to meet them.

2 Burmese Youths Make Monetary Gift As Thanks for Rescue By Nippon Forces

The Army headquarters of the Osaka Division yesterday, on the propitious occasion of Kigensetsu, received a military mail service letter from Burma. Inside the envelope were a postal money order for ¥5 and a letter written in Japanese kana, according to a story in the Asahi.

The senders are two Burmese youths, who gave their address as care of Koichi Shirai of XX Expeditionary Corps. The contents of the letter read as follows:

"Congratulations, soldiers of Japan. We are two Burmese boys. The Japanese soldiers are very kind to us and we have been able to learn the Japanese language. Please use the money we saved from day to day for something. We shall pray for an early victory in the war."

The Burmese boys were rescued by Japanese Forces and are now under the solicitous care of a certain corps as one of its member. The boys had sent the money in manifestation of their deep gratitude for the peaceful, protected lives they are leading today.

The Division Headquarters on learning of the circumstances surrounding the contribution immediately decided to send a letter of thanks to the two Burmese youths.

GOEBBELS ASSURES RAIDS RETALIATION

Blows Will Be Struck, Cooly and Deliberately, Says Propaganda Chief

Domei

BERLIN, February 10.—Germany's retaliatory punishment upon the enemy will not be carried out in a fit of excitement, but will be a sheer product of cool calculation, writes Dr. Joseph Goebbels, German Propaganda Minister, in an article "War of Berlin's Defense" carried in a recent copy of the Das Reich magazine.

His article reads in gist as follows:

The Berlin citizens have participated in the defense of their city ever since the middle of November last year and are fully prepared to defend their country when the opportunity arises. It was commonly circulated that the people of Berlin are vulnerable to outside oppression and influence, but their unyielding and stout spirit against the blind bombings of the anti-Axis forces has furnished ample testimony to the fallacy of such a belief. The people of Berlin have shown up magnificently against the intimidating terror raids and their spirit and morale have proved invulnerable.

Berlin has experienced considerable damage from the wanton bombings, but ironically for the victory-boasting Britishers, the opportunity has not yet come for the whole German people to rise in resistance. However, when the occasion arises, the German Army will answer the people of London with the irresistible might of Germany.

The German Air Force, already, has carried out heavy bombings on London, but it is a certainty that the raids will be intensified. The present raids are nothing more than a sampling preface of what is to come. Berlin has already proven its invulnerability, and soon the opportunity will arise when the Londoners can prove their fortitude, for better or for worse.

The German capital anticipates further blows and injuries in the future, but for them to surrender is unimaginable. It is the immovable conviction of the German people that righteousness persists in history whereas its enemies will cease to exist.

In the near future, Germany will mete her enemies their deserving punishment. Germany's retaliation will not be spontaneous or made in a fit of frenzy but will be the culmination of clear thinking and cool calculation.

Secret Pact With Turks Is Refuted by Soviets

Domei

MOSCOW, February 11.—Neutral and anti-Axis newspapers have recently been wildly circulating unfounded conjectures concerning Soviet-Turkish relations, with some saying that a secret agreement had been concluded between Turkey and the Soviet Union but the Pravda, Soviet Newspaper, denied all these reports, yesterday, by publishing the following Tass report from Ankara.

"A French woman writer of New York, in an article concerning recent Soviet-Turkish relations, declared that Turkish Foreign Minister Numan Menemencioglu is now conferring in Ankara with Soviet Ambassador to Turkey, Sergei Vinogradov, on the international control of the Dardanelles Strait and the future of Greece and Bulgaria.

"She also said that Turkey is not opposed to the plan of international control of the Dardanelles as proposed by the United States and Britain. Furthermore, she stated that the Soviet Union would recognize Turkish control of the Strait if Turkey will approve it and in the event of the Dardanelles being threatened by other Powers, the Soviets will be allowed to defend it. But all these reports are nothing but products of the imagination and have no foundation whatever."

Medical School Moving

Domei

SHONAN, February 11.—Due to the insufficiency of its present site and accommodations for the training of the country's medical specialists, the Shonan Medical College will be transferred to Malacca City where under the new name of Malai Medical College the school will begin its new classes in April.

It is recalled that the college was first opened nearly a year ago on April 27 with 98 medical students selected from Shonan City and other various states throughout the country.

Polish Paper Suspended

Special

LISBON, February 11.—The Polish weekly newspaper, Wiadomosci Polski, sponsored by the Polish Government in exile was suspended today by the action of the British Information Service.

The dispatch said that the Information Service withdrew the permit of the paper in order to obtain newsprint supplies because of the paper's anti-Soviet editorial policies.

Interesting People

Garden Given Over to Truck Farming

Mrs. Tomi Suzuki, a woman landowner in Arakawa ward, has turned her well planned landscape garden into a vegetable garden for the members of her Chokai (district association).

The plot of 200 tsubo will be devoted to vegetable raising to contribute toward the attainment of foodstuff self-sufficiency structure. Although the garden plot may be insignificantly small, the spirit behind the action is fraught with suggestive hints and inspiration, according to the Asahi.

Mrs. Suzuki is the head of the Japan Women's Association unit at 2-chome Arakawa. On February 2, when a meeting for discussion of a community kitchen was held in her home, the subject of cultivation of about 10,000 tsubo of vacant lots in vegetables came up for discussion. Of course, the object was not to transform private gardens into vegetable patches, but Mrs. Suzuki was deeply impressed. She determined then and there that her ornamental garden should be utilized for a more useful purpose.

She approached the Imperial Assistance Young Men's Association on the matter, and the project was speedily taken up and put into operation. Yesterday, on Kigensetsu, the 'clearing' work began. Members of the Imperial Assistance Young Men's Association and of the Japan Women's Association felled the trees, dug up the roots and leveled the land. The trees were neatly cut and piled into stacks, to be stored away until some day of emergency in the future.

Some of the trees had been planted in the days of Mrs. Suzuki's grandfather, and it was not without a pang of sorrow that Mrs. Suzuki saw the beloved trees fall. But firmly brushing aside all feelings of attachment to the plants that once delighted her eyes, Mrs. Suzuki herself shoveled and dug with the rest.

The members, numbering 3,000 in all, of the Japan Women's Association unit have already made a list of those who will daily take turns in tending the garden. All are determined that an abundant harvest of various vegetables by summer will recompense Mrs. Suzuki for the generous offer of her garden.

Rural Pacification Meet Held by Chinese Leaders

Domei

NANKING, February 10.—With a view to fitting the Rural Pacification Campaign to the current decisive phase of the situation, a general Rural Pacification Conference was held in the Hall of Ceremonies of the National Government Building at 3:30 p.m. today under the sponsorship of the Rural Pacification Secretariat Bureau of the Executive Yuan.

Attending the conference were Chou Fu-hai, Finance Minister and concurrently Vice-President of the Executive Yuan, directors of the various departments of the Yuan, Chen Kung-po, Mayor of the Shanghai Special Municipality and concurrently President of the Legislative Yuan, representatives from provinces and towns as well as Japanese military and naval authorities.

Following addresses by President Wang Ching-wei and Japanese authorities, the conference took up the agenda.

Swatow Donates Navy Planes

Domei

SWATOW, February 11.—The naming ceremonies for the two super planes donated to the Navy through the fervent patriotism of the 3,000 Japanese residents in Swatow took place at XX airfield yesterday afternoon. The function was attended by many representatives of the military, government and civilian circles. The newly named No.2 and No.3 Aikoku Swatow planes soared into the skies and winged their way for their destined battlegrounds.

Spain Fetes Envoys

Special

LISBON, February 11.—Spanish Foreign Minister General Count Francisco Jordana gave a farewell dinner yesterday evening in honor of Argentine Ambassador Dr. Palacio Costa, Brazilian Ambassador Abelardo de Rocas and Colombian Minister Francesco Umana.

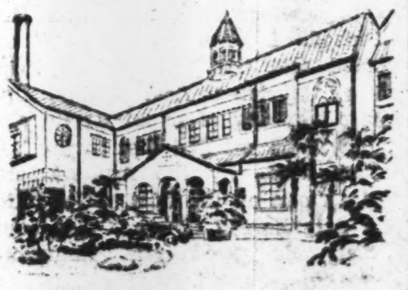
It was revealed that Costa has been transferred as Argentine Ambassador to Mexico, and Umana appointed Colombian Foreign Minister while De Rocas is expected to retire.

U.S. Rubber Lack Acute

Domei

LISBON, February 10.—The rubber shortage in the United States has become particularly acute of late, and Colonel Bradley Dewey, Director of the Rubber Production Bureau, today warned the American public against the wasteful consumption of rubber goods, according to Washington reports.

Dewey declared that only 24,000,000 rubber tires can be supplied during the present year.



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Kigensetsu Feted With Fitting Rites By All E. Asiatics

(Continued From Page 1)

during the early years of the foundation of our Republic, and in sharing this auspicious day with the Japanese Empire, we cannot but develop and prosper through the coming centuries to a degree no less than that of Japan."

In conclusion, the Tribune said, "Should we not dedicate ourselves to this sacred and lofty task?"

Most Impresent Ceremony

Special

SHONAN, February 11.—At one of the most impressive graduation ceremonies to be held here, the first batch of officers for the recently established Malai Volunteer Army were granted their commissions this morning—coinciding with Kigensetsu, Japan's Empire Day.

The ceremony was held within the grounds of the Officers' Training Center in the suburbs of the island.

Britain Must Aid Famished

Special

LISBON, February 11.—The aid eventually to be extended to India by the United Relief and Rehabilitation Administration by no means relieves the British of their own obligations, U.R.R.A. chairman Dean Acheson declared today, according to the New York report of the Daily Express.

It was pointed out that the economic misery in India is too great for any one organization to undertake alone.

Another Quake Hits Turkey

Domei

LISBON, February 11.—Following the earthquake in the Anatolia district on February 9, another tremor shook Turkey again today, according to dispatches received from Ankara. However, details are not yet known.

To Lift Black-Out in Cape Town

Domei

LISBON, February 11.—The government of the Union of South Africa has made known its decision to discontinue light control in Cape Town from February 21, according to reports from that city.

From FEB. 10TH
For One Week
A French Picture
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in
AVECLESOURIRE
and
A German Picture
Der Goldene
Gletscher
At the
SANNOMIYA
EIGAKAN

GLUM WAR OUTLOOK RISING IN CHUNGKING

Lack of Positive Action, Disunity in Anti-Axis Camp Causing Concern

Domei

ZURICH, February 11.—Despite blatant Anglo-American propaganda, the Chungking regime seems to have become increasingly pessimistic as to the outcome of the War of Greater East Asia, according to what is reported from Chungking to the Swiss vernacular Gazette de Lausanne. The gist of the report is as follows:

"The American forces have only recently reached the Marshall Islands. This is still 5,000 kilometers from Tokyo and has no visible effect on Chungking. It is the operations on the continent that have any vital significance for Chungking. The Chungking regime harbors no sweet dreams of an easy victory, but they are extremely apprehensive of the launching of fresh spring offensives by the Japanese forces.

"Chungking had pinned great hopes on anti-Axis action in Burma, but up till now no development has taken place on that front. The Japanese still firmly grasp the Burma route. The purposeless, haphazard operations of the anti-Axis forces have caused the opinion to come to fore within the Chungking camp that there is no unity of a definite war aim in East Asia on the part of America and Britain.

"Japan's fighting strength has been tremendously increased, as compared to the past. Furthermore, the pursuance of an independent policy by the Soviet does not beget any confidence in that nation."

Advocates China Bases

Special

LISBON, February 10.—Willard Price, well-known writer on East-Asiatic affairs, in an article contributed to the magazine, Asia, advocated the acquisition of bases in China for the offensive against Japan. He said that in regard to China, the anti-Axis forces face a big task of having to capture important islands out-flanking others.

Meanwhile, Major Fielding Eliot, New York Herald Tribune military expert, said that the reopening of the Burma road as the only means of delivering 15,000 tons of war supplies monthly to Chungking was insufficient to seriously threaten Japan. Eliot said that it is absolutely necessary to bring Anglo-American air power into China. On the other hand, the New York News issued the warning that the Japanese Navy is still strong and is doubtlessly attempting to entrap the American fleet.

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War Essay Contest Set By Japan-Reich Society

For the purpose of driving home the true war objective of Japan and Germany to the world, the Japan-Germany Culture Association, with the support of the Foreign Office and the Board of Information, will sponsor a prize essay contest, reports Domei. The subject of the thesis is "On the Common War Aim of Japan and Germany."

A similar movement will be carried out also in Berlin by the Reich-Japan Association.

The writers are requested to approach the theme from any one of the three departments, political, economic and cultural. Only Japanese subjects are eligible and the language should be Japanese. The essays will be accepted till April 15 and will be examined on May 15. The prizes, half of which will be presented in bonds, are:

First prize—¥2,000 each to three winners respectively of the political, economic and cultural theses.

Second prize—¥1,000 each to three persons.

Third prize—¥250 each to several persons.

Jugoslav Vice-Minister Named

Special

LISBON, February 11.—Wladimir Bakaric was appointed Deputy Foreign Minister of the Jugoslav Government in exile at Cairo, according to a dispatch from Cairo. At present, the exiled Government's personnel consists of 18 members, namely six Serbs, six Croats, four Slovenes, one Montenegrian and one Mohammedan.

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